REGD. NO. B.1065

Sunday Edition

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INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 49 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1934 PRICE ONE ANNA

Subhas Bose Asked To Quit India In 7 Days?

Asked To Return To Europe?

Failing Compliance Govt. To Take Action

Mr. Bose Asks Govt. To Allow Him To Stay At Home For Mourning Period Of Month

CALCUTTA, December 8.

The "United Press" understands that a fresh Order has been served on Mr. Subash Chandra Bose to the effect that HE WILL BE ALLOWED TO STAY AT HIS RESIDENCE IN CALCUTTA FOR A WEEK ONLY FROM THE DATE OF HIS ARRIVAL AND THAT HE SHOULD RETURN TO EUROPE AFTER THE EXPIRY OF SEVEN DAYS, FAILING WHICH GOVERNMENT MIGHT TAKE SUCH ACTION AS THEY DEEM FIT.

Subhas' Request To Govt.

The "United Press" further understands that a communication has been sent to Government by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, asking the Government to allow him to stay at home till the end of the mourning period of one month, so that he might perform the "Shradh" ceremony of his father, and might also consult expert medical opinion in Calcutta, regarding his own ailment, before making a decision.

No reply, it is understood, has yet been received against this communication.——United Press.

Government's 'No' To Gandhiji

SERIOUS CRISIS DEVELOPING

Vallabhbhai And Bhulabhai Hasten Back To Wardha

PATNA, Dec. 8.

The action regarding the Government of India's refusal to permit him to visit the Frontier is one of the possibilities of the situation which is fast developing.

It is understood Gandhiji wanted that permission be accorded to himself to visit the Frontier. He had, however, no desire to embark upon any programme of civil resistance at present moment when he is concentrating himself exclusively on constructive work.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's arrest is not unlikely to hasten Mahatma Gandhi's decision.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai are believed to hasten back to Wardha in connection with the crisis that seems to be undoubtedly developing.—United Press.

Viceroy-Gandhi Correspondence

The special correspondent of the "National Call" writes:

I learn from a very reliable source that the Viceroy has sent his reply to Mahatma Gandhi regarding the latter's request to pay a visit to a village in the Frontier. In the reply it is stated that it is the view of the Frontier Government who have been consulted, a view with which the Government of India concur, that a visit of the Mahatma to the Frontier would not be in the interests of Law and Order, and that such a visit therefore will not be permitted.

Private advices show that the Mahatma has replied asking for specific reasons, and expressing his willingness to do everything that is reasonably possible during the visit to avoid any cause of embarrassment to the Frontier authorities.

I am further informed that while the Mahatma is sincerely desirous of doing everything possible to meet the convenience of Government in this respect, he has resolved to start village organization work from a Frontier village.

Even if the Government's reply is still in the negative, no decision is likely to be taken while the Mahatma is still at Wardha. The final decision of the Mahatma will probably be taken in Delhi, and that too when he has explored all possibilities of inducing Government to grant the permission. Mahatma Gandhi was expected to leave for Delhi on December 15, but I learn that his departure has been postponed till December 17.

STOP PRESS.

16 FILIPINOS DROWNED.

MANILA, Dec. 8.

Sixteen Filipinos are reported to have been drowned in floods in the northern Luzon Island which experienced the seventh typhoon in recent weeks. Many are missing and thousands are homeless in Cagayan Valley.—Reuter.

NEW GERMAN CRUISER LAUNCHED.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.

A new German 6,000 ton cruiser "Nuermberg" (?Nuremberg) was launched at Kiel and was christened by the widow of Captain Von Schoenberg killed in the battle of Falkland Islands, of which to-day is the anniversary.—Reuter.

MAHATMA SEES ABHYANKER

Prayers Offered For Speedy Recovery

NAGPUR, Dec. 8.

Mahatma Gandhi motored this evening from Wardha to see Mr. Abhyanker who is sick for about a week. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Dr. Khan were also there and the latter chatted with Mr Abhyanker for about 30 minutes.

Mr. Abhyanker was delighted to meet Mahatmaji. At Gandhiji's instance prayers were offered for Mr. Abhyanker's speedy recovery. After asking Abhyanker not to lose courage, Gandhiji returned at 7-30 p.m. to Wardha.

The question of removing Mr. Abhyanker to Bombay will be decided to-morrow. Mr. Abhyanker was unconscious for half-an-hour in the afternoon.—United Press.

ABHYANKAR'S HEALTH

NAGPUR, Dec. 8.

Dr. Khare on examining Mr. Abhyankar this evening says his general condition is unsatisfactory and is causing anxiety. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai are expected to detrain here to-morrow on their way to Bombay from Patna in order to see Mr. Abhyankar.—A.P.

WRIT ISSUED ON BEHALF OF SIR J. SIMON

Alleges His Conduct In Foreign Affairs Is Affected

LONDON, Dec. 8.

It is understood that a writ has been issued on behalf of Sir John Simon, in respect of the statements that he is interested in some armament firms, and that his conduct of the foreign affairs is thereby affected. —Reuter.

RELEASE ROY IMMEDIATELY

Calcutta Citizens' Demand

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

At a huge public meeting at Sraddhanand Park, Miss Jyotiramayee Ganguli presiding, resolutions were adopted demanding immediate release from humanitarian point of view of Mr. M. N. Roy, and urging Government to lift ban on Mr. Subash and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and release them unconditionally.

The meeting also demanded release of all those detained without trial. Mr. T. C. Goswami, Mr. J. C. Gupta and Mr. Devendralal Khan addressed the meeting.—United Press.

Frontier Gandhi Remanded Till Dec. 13.

DOES NOT WANT BAIL

Appeal For Hindu-Muslim Unity

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the "Frontier Gandhi," was brought before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in Chambers on Saturday and remanded to jail custody until December 13.

Hearing of the case has been fixed for 3-30 p. m. on that day.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, with Mr. C. Kanuga, applied for bail but Khan Abdul Gaffar said he did not want bail.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was brought to Bombay by the Nagpur Express which arrived at the Victoria Terminus Station punctually at 2-35 on Saturday afternoon.

At the station, large crowds gathered to see the "Frontier Gandhi" who was in the company of six police officers and constables.

Seated in an exclusive second class compartment, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan looked cheerful and was in best of spirits.

As soon as the Express pulled up, Dy. Commissioner Petigara and Inspector Desai of the Special Branch C.I.D. took him to the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Esplanade, in a car.

A few minutes later, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Counsel for Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan arrived and with Mr. C. N. Kanuga, appeared on behalf of the Frontier Gandhi, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in his chambers.

Though it was expected that bail would not be opposed by the Prosecution, in case it was to be applied for, the Frontier Gandhi instructed his Counsel not to move for any bail.

Speech On "Khudai Khidmatgar" Leads To Arrest

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan who was arrested at Wardha was brought by the Nagpur Express on Saturday afternoon to Bombay.

He was charged with delivering a speech during the Congress Week on October 27 last in the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on Khudai Khidmatgar Organisation. The meeting was called under the auspices of the Indian Christian Association and was presided by Mr. J. S. S. Maleiu, its President for this year.

It is alleged that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan made use of language which the Government considered coming under the purview of Section 124-A.

After obtaining permission of the Government of Bombay, Khan Bahadur K. J. Petigara, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Special Branch, obtained a warrant of arrest of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan at Wardha where he was staying for the past few days with Mahatmaji. Inspector Chand Khan of the Bombay C.I.D. was sent to execute the warrant.

Soon after his arrival in Bombay Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was taken to the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

BAIL APPLICATION WITHDRAWN

Frontier Gandhi Remanded To Jail Custody

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan who was brought down from Wardha by the Nagpur Express on Saturday afternoon, was placed before Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in chambers, by Khan Bahadur K. J. Petigara, Deputy Commissioner of Police on a remand application.

Mr. K. M. Munshi with Mr. C. Kanuga appeared on behalf of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

Khan Bahadur Petigara returned the warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate duly executed.

The Khan Saheb is charged under section 124 A.

"DID NOT WANT BAIL."

Mr. K. M. Munshi applied for bail. The Khan Saheb immediately told the Magistrate that he did not want bail.

Mr. Munshi then had a consultation with Khan Saheb and informed the Magistrate that he had made the application owing to a misunderstanding on his part. He had received a telephone message from Wardha which led him to believe that he was to make this application. He withdrew the application for bail.

REMANDED TO JAIL CUSTODY.

The Magistrate observed that he would give precedence to this case and fixed the hearing for December 13 at 3-30 p.m. Meanwhile the Khan Saheb was remanded to Jail custody.

It is understood that he is lodged at the Byculla, House of Correction.

Before Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was escorted to jail, he made a fervent appeal to those present outside the court that no women or children should be brought to witness the trial, and as far as possible, to avoid crowding in the Court or making any kind of demonstration.

GANDHIJI ADVISES DEFENCE

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 7.

Mr. Mahadev Desai has issued the following statement on the arrest of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan: After exactly one hundred days of freedom Khansaheb Abdul Gaffar Khan was arrested at Ashram, Wardha, to-day at about 5/15 p.m. when the D.S.P. of Wardha accompanied by a police officer from Bombay visited the Satyagraha Ashram asking for Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. He was sitting upstairs with Mahatma Gandhi and the arrival of visitors was announced by Miraben. Gandhiji asked her to bring them upstairs.

The D.S.P. came up and told Gandhiji that he had a warrant of arrest for Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan from the Presidency Magistrate of Bombay. Gandhiji asked for the warrant and read it out to the Khansaheb. It was on a charge under Section 124-A, there being no mention of any speech or writing in question.

On the D.S.P. asking Khansaheb as to when he would be ready he said he was quite ready. But Gandhiji said that if the D.S.P. did not mind the Khansaheb would see his brother and children at Seth Jamnalal's place.

Within a few minutes the Khansaheb was driven to the District Magistrate's place and thence brought to Seth Jamnalal's place where Dr. Khan Sahib and his children are at present staying.

His Regret.

The Khansaheb was to have left in a few days on a tour of Bengal villages. "I have no message to give to my people but that of Hindu-Muslim unity," he said to me as he left in charge of the D.S.P. and added, "my only regret is that I cannot fulfil my programme of doing a little service to my Mussalman brethren in the Bengal villages.

"I would leave just a line of farewell for my brothers and sisters in the Frontier Province. I hope they will take my arrest with cool courage and determination to win the goal with truth and non-violence. I would ask them to end all these internal differences and be united."

As he was leaving, Gandhiji said to him "Khansaheb this is not an occasion when we may not offer defence. We must engage our own lawyer and offer defence."

The Khansaheb said, "that may be but I am averse to defending myself in a law court. Ever since 1919 you have taught us not to recognise the law courts and I should hate this time to do otherwise."

"I quite see", said Gandhiji, "but we do not want to go to jail now if we can help it and hence

(Continued On Page 7.)

Liberals Condemn J. P. C. Report

Its Undesirable Features Will Intensify Existing Discontent

WIDE POWERS OF GOVERNORS AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL & IMPOTENT MINISTRY AND LEGISLATURES

BOMBAY, SATURDAY

"It is very disappointing to find that none of the suggestions of importance made in the joint memorandum of the British Indian Delegation has been accepted by the J. P. C. and it is also highly regrettable that the proposal that the preamble of the Constitution act should define 'Dominion Status' as the objective has not been carried out.

So says a lengthy Statement issued by the Western India National Liberal Association, on the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report, which was considered by the Council of the Association last night, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presiding.

The Statement adds:——"There is no satisfactory arrangement proposed regarding the Indianization of the Army and the control of Defence, and Foreign Affairs coming under the popular control, within a reasonable lapse of time.

FLAWS IN PROPOSALS.

The Statement, after criticising the various flaws in the proposals such as special powers of the Governors and the Governor-General, protection of Service rights, commercial safeguards and the proposal to make I.C.S. men eligible for the post of Chief Justiceships of High Courts, concludes with the declaration:—

"The Council is convinced that unless the proposals are so modified as to eliminate the above undesirable features as well as the objections that were pointed out regarding the White Paper proposals by the National Liberal Federation, the New Constitution will not be acceptable to India, and instead of allaying will intensify the existing political discontent in the country."

"ILLUSORY SELF-GOVT."

The Council expresses their deep dissatisfaction at finding that the Report, instead of removing the serious defects and shortcomings of the White Paper proposals, have introduced further very undesirable features which tend seriously to make responsible self-government they profess to construct for India almost entirely illusory.

Special responsibility of Governors in the Provinces has been unduly widened, and the powers of the ministry correspondingly curtailed, particularly with regard to the Public Services, Law and Order and Police.

Governors have been clothed with wide legislative financial powers. Governors can issue Ordinances, and Governors' Acts, and direct that any bill or clause before the legislature should not be proceeded with, and can prevent the introduction of any Bill, or make Ministers withdraw any bill or measure, which the Governor considers inconsistent with the discharge of his special responsibilities, and he is given powers for proclamation to assume the administration wholly or partly, at his discretion, and even suspend the Legislature.

WIDE POWERS OF GOVERNORS.

The Governor is empowered at his discretion to make rules and regulating the procedure and conduct of business, about matters relating to his special responsibility, and such rules are to supersede the rules made by the Legislature, that may be inconsistent with his rules. The salaries of Ministers are made non-votable. Powers of the Governor-General are similarly widened, having the legislative financial powers on the same lines as those of the Governors. The salaries of the Federal Ministers also are non-votable. The Upper House at the Centre is given equal powers with the Lower House in all the matters including money bills, and demands for grants.

Further, the Governors and the Governor-General are given special responsibility to protect not only the legal rights of the Services, but also, what are called their "legitimate and equitable treatment." All the existing Service rights, including the maintenance of scheduled posts and cadre cannot be touched and the Secretary of State has the power to award compensation for the loss of any existing rights or any other case considered just and equitable for him.—

RIGHTS OF MEMBERS OF SERVICES

Any member of the services is given the right of complaint to the Governor or the Governor-General against any order affecting his conditions of service, and also the right to appeal against any order for censure or punishment etc. Even their being posted to any particular place can be done by Ministers, only with the concurrence of the Governor or the Governor-General. All special privileges which the White Paper had conferred on the Indian Civil Service and All-India police services and additional privileges given by this report are extended by the report also to provincial services, and even the refusal of promotion to any ser-

(Continued on page 7.)

FATAL ASSAULT ON "GHATI"

Man Who Was Persistently Shadowed For Alleged "Tale-Bearing"

Evidence was led on Saturday before the Coroner at the resumed inquest of Manekla1 Kasiram, a Hindu carpenter, alleged to have been fatally assaulted on November 13, at Gulalwadi near "Rama Mandir" in a serious faction-fight.

Mr. Spencer, for the prosecution, in addressing the jury said that the fracas at Gulalwadi was the result of the existing enmity between two parties of Ranwal and Galsur villages of the Kolaba District.

The members of these parties, counsel said, lived at Gulalwadi and Kapad Gulli and whenever questions of dispute arose the parties fought. The male members of both these parties were employed as domestic servants by high-class Hindus in Bombay. Mostly they are 'Ghatis.'

Sukia Bikia, witness for the prosecution, was stated to have been constantly shadowed as he was suspected to have been carrying tales. On November 13 near the Mandir, when he was on his way home to Jamli Mohalla, he was set upon by a number of 'Ghatis' and alleged to have been severely belaboured. He raised an alarm and Maneklal came out of the 'Mandir' saw the seething crowd and tried to close the door, lest the 'Ghatis' should enter the temple and kick up a row there.

But before he could do so, he was struck on the head. He staggered, fell down and was rushed to the hospital where he died the next morning.

Witness, in evidence, in describing how the attack first directed on himself was later on turned towards Maneklal, stated that he received several injuries all over his person. The next day he was carried to the hospital where the doctor recorded fifteen marks of injuries and detained him for some days.

Witness stated that the three of the four suspects used iron-bars and bamboo sticks in assaulting him.

Cross-examined, witness stated there were no feelings of ill-will between the supsects and himself.

Of the 'Ghatis' suspected to have beaten Maneklal and Sukia, the following have been arrested in this connection:—

(1) Ganpat Hari, (2) Ram Devji, (3) Dondu Yeshu and Laxman Hari.

Two more witnesses gave evidence in the case.

Further hearing was postponed to Saturday next.

Mr. Spencer appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Kamal R. Bhende defended the first and the third accused.

POLICE HUNT FOR ABSCONDER FAILS

Forced To Defend Themselves Against Daring Attack

SHEIKHUPURA, Dec. 7.

It is revealed that when a police party went yesterday to arrest an absconder who was wanted on a charge of murder they were set upon and forced to defend themselves in the face of a desperate attack made on them leading to the party's leader using his firearm.

It is stated the police party under a havaldar raided a house belonging to a Mahomedan of the Ode tribe who was known to be harbouring the absconder.

The host helped the absconder to escape and himself attacked the police with a weapon inflicting injuries on the havaldar.

The latter fired a shot in self-defence overpowered the assailant and took him in custody. —A. P.

THEFT IN RANA'S HOUSE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

Ornaments and other articles valued at about Rs. 40,000 are reported to have been stolen from the house of Prince Narendra Sumser Jung Bahadur, Rana of Nahan, Dehra Dun District, according to information received here.—A. P.

At Barrow-in-Furness on Friday the 24,000 ton Orient Liner "Orion" was successfully launched by wireless, the ceremony being performed by the Duke of Gloucester who is in Australia. The Duke's speech could be clearly heard. The vessel, which is being built by Armstrong Vickers, will in a few months begin its journeys across the world in the England-Australia service.

DOG IN GARDEN WITHOUT LEAD

Magistrate Disbelieves Defence Story Of Mr. And Mrs. Mitchell Williams

For taking a dog into a public garden without a chain in contravention of the Municipal bye-laws Mr. Mitchell Williams was fined Rs. 20 by a Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Mr. W. H. Hammond and Mr. R. J. Duff, on Saturday.

Mrs. Mitchell Williams was also charged with the same offence and in addition she was charged with assaulting a municipal servant while discharging his duties. This case was adjourned pending the disposal of a case filed by the Mali for assault against Mrs. Mitchell Williams in the Girgaum Police Court.

Mr. Clubwalla appeared for the Municipality. Mr. Agasker defended Mr. Mitchell Williams and Mr. Peerbhoy defended Mrs. Mitchell Williams.

The accused were charged with allowing a dog to enter the Pherozshah Mehta Gardens without a chain.

The cases were tried separately and the case against Mr. Mitchell Williams was first taken up.

The Inspector; the Watchman, the Mali of the Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens and Mr. Wagh a visitor were examined on behalf of the prosecution.

The accused stated that the dog was taken into the garden by his wife on a lead. The dog suddenly tugged at the lead and it slipped out of her hand. The dog ran into the garden and was later secured. The accused complained that the Inspector and the Mali were very rude to him when they drew his attention to the bye-laws which prohibited the taking into the garden a dog unless it was properly secured.

The Court disbelieved the defence story and accepted the prosecution case and convicted the accused.

The case against Mrs. Mitchell Williams was adjourned to December 22.

SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION TO OPEN ON 13TH

Some Interesting Features: Attraction For Kiddies

The third Scientific Exhibition, which is organised by Mrs. C.P. Blackwell, the members of the Special Appeal Fund Committee and the staff and students of the Royal Institute of Science, will be declared open by the Hon. Mr. R. D. Bell, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday (Dec. 13), at 5 p.m. when the Hon. Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto, C.I.E., O.B.E. will preside.

The programmes are not only attractive in their get-up, but are comprehensively clear in their details. All this is due to Mrs. C.P. Blackwell and Mr. E.S.N. Cooper, who have spent so much pains, and their valuable time, on making these programmes artistic and attractive.

Amongst other details every copy of these programmes will contain a plan of the Royal Institute of Science, which will enable the public to see at a glance the right sections or stalls for various exhibits.

At least two daily prizes will be given away to holders of lucky numbers and amongst those who have kindly given these prizes thanks are due to "The Times of India," "Cornaglia," "Whiteaway and Laidlaw," Mrs. T.C. Blackwell, J. Mody (of the Diamond Printing Press), the Japanese Museum, and Mrs. C.P. Blackwell, etc.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Brabourne will pay a visit to this Exhibition on Friday (14th inst.). And this day is declared as the "Children's Day." and no adults with daily tickets will be allowed to witness the Exhibition. All holders of season tickets, however, will be admitted even on this "Children's Day."

Amongst the special features are the fire brigade demonstrations, showing the rescue work. Enough attraction for the kiddies has been provided by the exhibition of electric toys of various designs and manufacture. Electric clocks and articles will also be on view.

In the Botanical Section will be demonstrated carnivorous plants from the world-famous Peredinia Gardens, Ceylon. These plants will be seen actually trapping flies and insects. In this section will also be shown production of honey from the Strobilanthes flowers, which bloom once in 12 years.

The art of painting on rice grains constitutes another interesting feature, as several portraits and writings on rice-grains will be exhibited. A very educative and instructive feature is the films, which will be shown on various subjects like Malaria, Plague Venom Extraction, Natural Gas, etc.

SHANTA APTE MADE 2,00,000 PERSONS SHED TEARS at KRISHNA TALKIES DURING LAST 8 WEEKS

DEPRIVED OF THEIR RIGHTS

G. I. P. Rly. Workers Condemn Retrenchment In Nagpur Engineering Dept.

A largely attended meeting of the workers held under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union on Thursday evening at Matunga with Mr. R. A. Khedgikar in the chair.

Mr. H. C. Chaudhary explained the object of the meeting and exhorted the workers to strengthen the Union.

The Chairman, while speaking, next gave a brief history of the present working of the Union and said that Messrs. Vaidya and Kale, formerly members of the Staff Union, joined this Union after its amalgamation with the Railwaymen's Union. But today they are not in the Union for their adopting disruptive tactics which resulted in the withdrawal of the recognition of the Union. The Wadi Bunder Staff were induced not to join the Union. The consequence is that their grievances are now accumulating. He hoped that the Wadi Bunder Staff would now realise their position and join the Union immediately and get their grievances redressed.

Referring to the J.P.C. report Mr. Khedgikar declared that the report instead of bringing betterment for the workers will worsen their state for one of the several reasons that the Indian Legislatures will have no hold over the Railway Board. In condemning the report he added that it is a right or none but the masses to prepare the constitution to build up their own political structure.

Mr. D. L. Pathak said that Railway earnings were increasing and Mr. P. Rao the financial Commissioner of Railways was busy in purchasing few thousands of new wagons and also drawing up schemes to construct new railways, whereas the G. I. P. administration alone were not satisfied by retrenching 39,000 workers within the last 6 years' period as another lot of 60 Gangmen from Nagpur Engineering Department had been axed. He added that the railway workers, plea of economy in different ways even being deprived of their legitimate rights under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

In order that the workers should take precautions at the time they sustain injury, he defined some rulings in the matter.

In conclusion he supported the Calcutta Dock Workers' strike.

RAIN TO CONTINUE IN EAST BENGAL

Western Disturbance Still Persists

POONA, Dec. 8.

Western disturbance has caused extension of clouds in Kashmir and is still persisting over the extreme north. Local showers have occurred in Southwest Bengal with scattered falls in Orissa, North Madras Coast, and in Southeast Madras. The night temperature remain markedly below normal in Burma.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Burdwan three inches; Berhampore three quarters; Sambalpur half; Sandheads, Jessore and Calcutta, quarter each, Negapatam and Vizianagram half each; and Cuddalore a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will extend in East Bengal and Assam and scattered showers will occur along the East coast of the peninsula.—

A special convention of the Delhi university will be held in the old Assembly hall, Delhi, on the 12th of December for conferring the Honorary degrees of Doctor of Literature on Sir Fazli Hussain pro-Chancellor and and Sir Frank Noyce and the Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Sir Abdur Rahman, the retiring Vice-Chancellor.

It is understood that Lord Willingdon has not passed any orders about the proposal of the university Academic Council to confer the honorary degree of

500 HAMALS DOWN TOOLS

Sequel To Wage-Dispute With New Contractors At Wadi Bunder

As a sequel to the payment of wages much less, it is alleged, than what they had actually been promised, by Messrs. Rai Bahadur Nihal Singh and Sons, Delhi the new loading and unloading contractors to the G.I.P. Railway at the Wadi Bunder Goods Station, the "hamals" of the Goods depot, numbering about 500, went on strike since 10-30 on Saturday morning.

The strikers were peaceful, but are determined not to allow any outsiders being recruited in their place. Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, the labour leader was on the spot.

For the last twenty years Messrs Fakirjee Rustomjee and Sons have been the loading and unloading contractors, but this year, it appears, Messrs. Rai Sahib Nihal Singh & Sons, of Delhi, were appointed the new contractors on their tendering the lowest rates.

Wadi Bunder is the biggest goods station in India, and it is feared that the strike, if continued for a couple of days, would dislocate the goods traffic throughout the lines.

NEGOTIATIONS BREAK DOWN

The Secretary of the Wadi Bunder Hamal's Union writes:—

Six hundred hamals at the Wadi Bunder Goods sheds of the G. I. P. Railway struck work on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

The main grievance of the workers is that the rates have been reduced from Rs. 3 per 100 packages (large) to Rs. 2-8 and from Re. 1-4 for 100 packages (small) to Re. 1.

The men on strike are demanding a restoration of cut in the rates. The men also complain that a proper account of the packages loaded or unloaded is not kept and this effects their wages.

After stopping work a meeting of the strikers was held and a Strike Committee was formed.

The contractor has opened negotiations with the Strike Committee On behalf of the strike Messrs Khedgiker, Jhabwalla, Charles Mascarenhas and Phatak saw the contractors.

The negotiations broke down as the contractor is not prepared to restore the wage-cut in full. The strike continues with full vigour and the men are determined to hold out.

Doctor of Literature on His Excellency.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 8-12-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.010 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.8 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.2 degrees 1.2 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 72.1 degrees 3.0 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 108 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 9 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 8-12-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.7deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.19 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.00 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COMMENCING From 8th DECEMBER, 1934.

Digveer Cinetone's Stupendous Production

Marvellous Music— Captivating Situations Sparkling Dialogues

Directed by:— Mr. N. DEVARE

Blazing Melodrama of a Princess who fell in love with a reckless bandit - - -

NEKI-KA-TAJ

Starring: Beautiful Miss NOOR JEHAN— Ebrahim, Allavali, Talkie Jijibhai, etc.

AT

Globe Talkies

Sandhurst Road.

TIME: 5-15, 8, 10-45.

Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 2-45.

KOHINOOR CINEMA (DADAR, B. B.)

Shows this week

A great author's most imaginative work transformed into the screen's most realistic thriller!

H. G. WELLS' Fantastic Sensation—

With Gloria Stuart, Claude Rains, William Harrigan, Dudley Digges, Una O'Connor, Henry Travers, Forrester Harvey. Screenplay by R. C. Sherriff. Produced by Carl Laemmle, Jr. Directed by James Whale. Presented by Carl Laemmle. A UNIVERSAL PICTURE.

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SULOCHANA

The pride of the public. The joy of the millions is at her best

IN

"PIYA PIYARE"

One of the most romantic tales of a Prince presented to the screen, in a sensational, dynamic manner

With

D. BILLIMORIA, JILLOO, CHANDA, HADI, JAMSHEDJI, GULAM MAHOMED, SAYED AHMED and others.

Director: CHAUDHARY.

MAJESTIC CINEMA

Girgaum, Bombay.

BAILED PERSONS ABSENT FROM COURT

Warrants Issued For Arrest

Warrants were issued at the Dadar Court, Bombay, on Friday for the arrest of Khemchand Mituchand and Harilal Surju, who were on bail but who absented themselves from Court when their case was taken up. Both the persons were arrested on July 23 in a house at Currey Road on charges of gaming.

The Magistrate also ordered the issue of notices to the sureties to show cause why the amount of surety should not be forfeited.

KRISHNA TALKIES New Charni Rd.

Prabhat's Glorious Picture

Amrit Manthan

Amrit Manthan

Featuring the Delicately Dainty NALINI TURKHAD & the Divinely Delicious

SHANTA APTE

Now Running for the 9th Demand Week!

Daily 2 Shows: 6-15 and 10 p.m.

Extra Matinee Show at 3 p.m. On Saturdays, Sundays and HOLIDAYS.

Direction:— Western India Theatres, Ltd.

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in MAHALAXMI CINETONE'S

Magnificent Picture

Rashk-E-Laila

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Daily 3 Shows: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

Extra Matinee Show at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

MINERVA TALKIES, Lamington Road.

Coming Next Saturday

AT

MAJESTIC —CINEMA—

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Divisional Organisers or Chief Agents for the different divisions of Bombay Presidency on pay or commission. Terms liberal. Apply to Golden Eagle Insurance Co., Ltd., Post Box 225, Lahore. (9241).

Wanted Manager, Accountant and Clerk. Pay Rs. 100, 60 and 40 for the Bombay Branch of Associated Investment Corporation, Limited, (Bankers). Cash investment Rs. 2,000, 1,000 and 500 essential. Apply: Secretary, All-India Hotel, Frere Road, Bombay. (R3371).

75. INVESTMENTS

Wanted a capitalist of Rs. 10,000 for an excellent new business. Write to Box No. 3356, "Bombay Chronicle".

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Rare Chance For A Week.—Mr. S. Kanhia—Wonderful Gift, assuredly dispel your doubts, solve your difficulties predict your future, marriages, Business, job, travel, Health, cure diseases at London Hotel, Grant Road. (3367).

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Pre-Bureau Liquidation In Cotton

Southern Hedge Selling Meeting Foreign Demand

OPERATORS HOLDING ALOOF

Markets Await Further Developments

Bombay, Dec. 8.

On the eve of the final Bureau report the New York cotton futures market was quiet but steady with the usual absence of any speculative active. Prices improved during the early part of the session but later on declined on southern hedge selling and New Orleans selling.

This year the American cotton crop is likely to be 9 3/4 million bales and to-day's Bureau report will not have any marked effect on cotton prices. As a matter of fact the market will be guided by the prospective supply and demand situation both of which are not encouraging at the moment.

The U. S. Government is all powerful to stabilise cotton prices with the immense financial help but it remains to be seen whether the world will be able to pay stiff prices in the face of uncertain political and economical situation. Managed currency has helped recovery of trade and industry in some countries but all the same it is believed that the situation is artificial and can not be relied too much. It is an experiment which has expanded both currency and credit and improved the technical situation to a great extent but in the absence of any effective co-operation and mutual trust between various countries, there is less inclination to follow the upward trend.

NEW YORK MARKET.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 3 points with May delivery 12.58. There was some foreign buying and as soon as the demand was satisfied prices declined on Southern hedge selling and New Orleans selling. A decline of 5 points from the opening level was recorded In the afternoon the market was quiet with a small business and the market closed at a net decline of 3 points to unchanged. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.70c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points. Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 12.71c. per lb

On Friday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with May 6.69. There was scattered hedg-selling and pre-Bureau long liquidation which resulted in a further decline of one point and May delivery reached the lowest level 6.68. The offerings were light and trade calling and local rallied prices 2 points from the lowest level. The market was quiet and prices after fluctuating within a range of 2 points closed at a net decline of one point for near months while distant deliveries closed at a decline of 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 2 points down at 7.02d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 2 points. At the close January was 5.34, March 5.30 and May 5.34.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 4 points while uppers futures closed unchanged to 3 points down with Spot cotton 3 points up at 7.72d. The Alexandria cotton futures market was weak on increased selling. Sakels futures closed 20 to 15 points down while Ashmouni futures were 3 to 4 points down.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (10 a.m)	12.58+.03
N. Y. May Lowest (11-21 a.m.)	12.53--.02
Liverpool May Highest (10-1 a.m.)	6.68—.04
Liverpool May Lowest (10-1 a.m.)	6.68—.04

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Market has a good undertone. The "spot" market is active. Report is expected to be about 97,00,000.

Liverpool.—Hardening trend halted by rumours release 2,00,000 bales pool cotton to large American spot houses.

Liverpool.—Market steady on trade calling but American shippers offer on any advance. Advise sales new crops on bulges.

New York.—Moderate hedging by spot interests absorbed by trade and locals. Tone steady.

New York.—Reported release of 2,00,000 bales of pooled cotton. Hedge selling well absorbed.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables from their foreign friends under yesterday's date:—

Liverpool.—Very slight increase expected Bureau but report of no real interest compared with American Agricultural policy; Roosevelt's recent pronouncements considered likely ensure renewal Bankhead Bill with exemption grower two bales or less.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

Further Southern selling was absorbed by foreign buying but the market was otherwise featureless prices moving within a narrow range.

We do not think the issuance of the Bureau to-night will have any effect on prices as we consider it is no longer a market factor and we must now look further ahead to consumption and the Administration's plans for next year's crop.

Wheat.—The recent unfavourable Argentine and Australian crop reports together with a better demand from home-millers have had a steadying effect on the Liverpool market and prices show an advance of about 5d. per cental over last week. Yesterday's Argentine advices were better and an advance of 15 pesos was recorded.

Copper:—There was a good demand yesterday following reports on the favourable prospects of production curtailment and the likelihood of an International Conference being held in New York next month. As we mentioned a short time back we consider copper a very sound investment around present prices.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Dec. 7.

January 1935	12.46
March 1935	12.52
May 1935	12.53
July 1935	12.47
October 1935	12.22
Middling Spot	12.70

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Dec 7.

December 1934	12.42
January 1935	12.45
March 1935	12.51
Middling Spot	12.71

LINSEED OILS.
London, Dec. 7.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt Dec. sellers 19/1-1/2.
Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt May/Aug. paid & sellers 20.0

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Dec. 7.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb sellers 6-7/16

LONDON SILVER
London, Dec. 7.

Silver—Market steady.

Spot,	24-11/16
Forward	24 13-16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Dec 7.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/0/3/1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Dec. 7.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-5/8 per cent. to 0-5/8 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0 5/8 per cent. to 11-16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent,
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan, 0-1/4 per cent. to 0-1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, 0-1/2 per cent. to 0-1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Dec. 7.

T. T. London on:—

Berlin	12.31-1/2
Amsterdam	7.31-1/2
Brussels	21.17
Madrid	36.22
Milan	58.06
Berne	15.26
Paris	75.03
Prague	118.50

T. T. London on New York
Closing rate .. 4.94-11/16

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Dec. 7.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels Jan./Feb paid & sellers 22/3.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Dec./Jan. sellers 22/6.
Wheat, South Australian, parcels Dec./Jan. sellers 24/0

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, Dec. 7.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F.
Calcutta per cwt. Unchanged
Bombay per cwt. „
5/1-1/2.
Karachi per cwt. „
5/1-1/2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York, Dec. 7.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1/4

LONDON METALS.
London, Dec 7.

Copper Braziers	£41-3/4
Yellow Metal	34-5/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	12-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	£228-1/8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 8.

The local silver market ruled easy to-day on increased selling. There was utter absence of any buying and as anticipated in the absence of any development operators are losing confidence. The undertone of the market was weak gold market was fairly steady with a limited enquiry

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	66 15. 6
1st settlement	67 0 0
2nd settlement	67 2 0
Ready gold	34 14 0
1st settlement	34 15 3
2nd settlement	35 1 3

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, Dec 8

Bar gold worth Rs. 61,75,673 was exported from Bombay for Europe and America during the week ended December 8.

The s.s. Narkunda, which sailed from Bombay for London on Saturday afternoon, carried gold worth Rs. 38,60,601 to London and gold worth Rs. 23,25,072 to London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,06,80,79,245.

NEW YORK.
New York, Dec. 7.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
January 1935	12.48
March 1935	12.54
May 1935	12.56
New York Noon Call—	
January 1935	12.46
March 1935	12.53
May 1935	12.55

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Dec. 7.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	41,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Dec. 7.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	70-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	88-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	96-1/2
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	113
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent.	89-1/8
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	109
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	106-7/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-3/4
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	116-3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	137-1/4
National Bank of India	44
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-3/4

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 7.

F,G,P. SAKELLARIDIS:—	
December 1934	8.70
January 1935	8.73
March 1935	8.72
May 1935	8.69
July 1935	8.68
October 1935	8.58
F.G.F. Spot	9.13

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 7.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.59
Fine (Good Staple)	5.74
Superfine (Good Staple	5.89
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.28
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.43
Choice (No. 1 Staple	5.58
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.51
Fine	3.61
Superfine	3.71
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.61
Fine	3.71
Superfine	3.81

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 7.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
December 1934		6.75
January 1935	6.72	6.70
February 1935		6.74
March 1935	6.70	6.73
April 1935		6.71
May 1935	6.69	6.70
June 1935		6.68
July 1935		6.67
August 1935		6.60
September 1935		6.56
October 1935		6.51
November 1935		6.49
December 1935		6.48
Middling Spot		7.02

SEEDS.
London, Dec. 7.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton. Dec. sellers £9/16/3
Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Dec./Jan. sellers £11/13/9.
Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton Dec./Jan. sellers £12/2/6.
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cong't) C.I.F. ton, Dec./Jan. sellers £11/12/6.
Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton Dec./Jan. sellers £10/10/0
Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton No offers.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Following a decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 226/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 226/6 on scattered buying. At this level there was heavy selling by professional operators and prices declined to Rs. 224/12. The undertone of the market was quiet. Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point. The local market was steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 225/8
Oomra D/J Rs. 209/8
Oomra March Rs. 206/4
Bengal D/J Rs. 145/12
Bengal March Rs. 149/8

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Dec 8

M G—	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	F G	Good
Bengal U P	153	151	148	146
Panjab	153	151	148	146
Rajputana	153	151	148	146
Oomra No. 3	220	217	214	210
C P No. 1	236	233	230	226
C P No. 2	227	224	221	217

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec 8

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	153	...
Bengal Fine	140	153
Bengal F G	134	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	139	...
Sindh-Punjab F G	133	...
Wardha-Hingt	...	234
Nagpur/Savner	...	234
Pundhurna	211	...
Yeotmal	209	...
Arvi	209	221
Ellichpur	207	...
Amraoti-Berar	207	...
Khamgaon	207	217/219
Mulkapur	204	...
Khandesh	202	213
Jalna/Sailu	203	...
Burwah/Sanavad	...	...
Broach Fine	228	...
Punjab/American	...	261
Punjab/American mix	...	...
Cambodia	291/296	...
Miraj/Sangli	216/221	...
Compta Good	216/226	...
Bagalkot	206	...
Kampala	381	...
Busoga	378	...
Jinja	376	...
Manza	...	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Dec 8

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	1,379	11,721
Central India	....	5,599
Barsi and Nagar	355	10,664
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	937
Berar	60	2,639
Central Provinces	57	157
Total Oomras	2,39.	36,717
Dholera	172	14,702
N W Provinces	...	1,288
Rajputana	...	1,470
Sind-Punjab	843	31,842
Broach	...	5,546
Coompta and Dharwar	113	18,500
Westerns-Northerns	103	14,607
Cocoanada	...	60
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	22,719
Persian	...	1,953
American	....	3,587
Egyptian and African	1,280	58,359
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	...
Total	4,905	221,450

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 6th Dec

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	2,450	86,844
Japan and China	6,430	179,6
Coast Ports	...	6,645
Up-country by Rail	...	47,062
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	19,390
Total	8,880	339,573

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 7-12-34	3045000	4992000
Receipts yesterday 7-12-34	41000	46000
Exports to date 7-12-34	2091000	3644000
Stock at Ports 7-12-34	3124000	4087000
Stock at Interior Towns 7-12-34	1959000	2207000
Stock at Liverpool 7-12-34	909000	898000
Visible Supply 7-12-34	6852000	9188000
Quantity in Sight 7-12-34	5463000	8090000
Quantity out of Sight 7-12-34	3929000	5455000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Dec 8

Khandesh	1,379 bales.
Barsi-Nugger	355 bales.
Berar	603 bales.
Central Provinces	57 bales.
Dhollera	172 bales.
Sind-Punjab	843 bales.
Compta-Dharwar	113 bales.
Western-Northerns	103 bales.
Egyptians	668 bales.
East Africans	612 bales.
Total cotton	4,905 bales.
Wheat	3,544 cwts.
Linseed	1,065 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	159 cwts.
Gingellyseed	536 cwts.
Groundnuts	8,790 cwts.
Castorseed	280 cwts.
Rice	10,841 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,400 cwts.
Cottonseed	5,770 cwts.
Gram	410 cwts.
Joowar	1,006 cwts.
Bajree	1,005 cwts.
Coal	2,814 tons.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Dec. 7.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report of closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power Com	5
Amer Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	14
Electric Bond Common	8 3/4
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	35 1/2
Columbia Gas	8
American Tel and Tel.	109
Western Union Telg.	35 3/4
Chesapeake and Ohio	44 1/2
New York Central	22 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	15
Erie R R.	14
Pennsylvania R R	25
Union Pacific R. R.	107
Great North Pfd.	16
National Distillers	28 1/2
Hiram Walker	28
Amr. Tobacco B.	83
Dupont de Nemours	99
Canadian Pacific	12
Bethelehem Steel	31
United States Steel	38 1/2
American Smelting	38
Int. Nickel of Canada	23 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	12
Kennecott Copper	18
Cerro de Pasco Copper	42
International Harvester	39
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	26
General Motors	38
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	20
St Oil of N. J.	42
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	14 3/4
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	15
Chase Bank	24 1/4
National City Bank	21 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	340
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	30
General Foods	...
National Dairy	17
Radio B Pfd	45 1/4

Irregular market. Carloadings down 11,475.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Broach A/M. 1935 Opening 224 1/4; Highest 226 3/4; Lowest 224 1/4; Closing 226 3/4

Oomra D/J. Opening 209 1/4; Highest 210 1/4; Lowest 208 1/2; Closing 210 1/4

Oomra March Opening 205/2; Highest 207 1/2; Lowest 205 1/4; Closing 207 1/2

Bengal D/J. Opening 146 1/4; Highest 147 1/2; Lowest 146; Closing 147 1/2

Bengal March Opening 150; Highest 151 1/2; Lowest 150; Closing 151 1/2.

Tender:—	Oomra	Bengal.
7-12-34	Nil	1,000
Total to date		5,400

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 17.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-12-34) Rs. 5 1/2.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Dec 8

Ready Javas Rs. 13-7
S S Arabia Rs. 3-8
S S Hatipura Rs. 3-8
Shipment Nov-Dec Rs. 3-7
Shipment Jan-Mar Rs. 3-5-6
Shipment April-May Rs. 3-6
Shipment July-Sept Rs. 3-7-6
Kesar Rs. 13-11
Saraya Rs. 13-5
Purtabpur Rs. 13-2
African Rs. 13-7
Java Spot F3.10

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 7

March 1.01 5/8
May 1.03 7/8
July 0.97

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Dec 7

March 1.80 plus 01
May 1.84 plus 01
July 1.88 plus 01
September 1.91—

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 7

December 59d
March 63 1/2d
May 65 1/2d
July 67d.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED MAY 1935 VAIDA

Bombay, Dec 8

The Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association Ltd.

	Rs. a. p.
9 a.m.	6 11 3
12 p.m.	6 11 0
3 p.m.	6 10 9
5 p.m.	6 10 0

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Dec 8

Castorseeds May delivery Opening Rs. 30/7; Highest Rs. 31/1/6; Closing Rs. 30/12

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 35/6; Highest Rs. 35/15; Closing Rs. 35/12

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 21/10; Highest Rs. 22/4; Lowest Rs. 21/9; Closing Rs. 22/2

Speakership Of Ceylon State Council

COLOMBO, Dec. 7.

According to the "Daily News" the Speaker of the State Council Hon. Mr. A. F. Molamure, will place before the State Council, most probably, before the Council adjourns next week, his papers for retirement.

It is anticipated that there will be a contest, one of the candidates being the Deputy Speaker, Mr. F. A. Obeysekere, who has been acting in the office of Speaker for a number of months.—United Press.

Increase In Bombay Trade

LARGE ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE

Increased Exports Of Treasure

The report of the foreign trade of Bombay in October 1934 published in the Indian Trade Journal states that the total value of the foreign trade of Bombay, imports and exports for the month of October, 1934, amounted to Rs. 10.83 crore showing an increase of Rs. 1.66 crores or 18 per cent over the figures for October, 1933, and of Rs. 38.16 lakhs, or 3 per cent over those for October, 1932. The increase of Rs. 1.66 crore is due to larger arrivals of merchandise and to increased shipments of treasure and foreign merchandise, Imports of treasure and exports of Indian produce showed decreases.

IMPORTS.

Imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 4.94 crores, showing an improvement of Rs. 65.92 lakhs, or 15 per cent and of Rs. 1.11 crores, or 29 per cent respectively over the figures for October, 1933 and October 1932. The improvement of Rs. 65.92 lakhs is attributable to larger arrivals of cotton piecegoods, motor cars, including motor wagons, cycles and parts, etc. (plus Rs. 11.35 lakhs), wool manufactures (plus Rs. 11.05 lakhs), artificial silk piecegoods (plus over 1 1/2 million yards and plus Rs. 5.87 lakhs), metals and ores (plus Rs. 5.84 lakhs) and cotton twist and yarn (plus nearly 1/2 million lbs. and plus Rs. 5.81 lakhs), there were, however, noticeable decreases in the arrivals of mineral oils (minus nearly 3 million gallons and minus Rs. 7.59 lakhs), silk manufactures (minus Rs. 5.35 lakhs), cotton, raw (minus 411 tons and minus Rs. 4.13 lakhs) and precious tones and pearls, unset (minus Rs. 3.37 lakhs.) Imports of gold amounted to Rs. 2.7 lakhs as against Rs. 2.78 lakhs and Rs. 7.67 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 44,934 against Rs. as against 13.43 lakhs and Rs. 19,100 respectively.

EXPORTS

Exports of Indian produce amounted to Rs. 1.78 crore, showing fall of Rs. 6.86 lakhs, or nearly 4 per cent from the figures for October, 1933, but a rise of Rs. 27.38 lakhs, or 18 per cent over those for October, 1932. The fall of Rs. 6.86 lakhs in due the larger shipments of cotton, raw (plus 1,308 tons and plus Rs. 6.27 lakhs) having been more than counterbalanced by smaller exports of seeds (minus 5,774 tons and minus Rs. 7.36 lakhs) cotton twist and yarn (minus nearly 1/2 million lbs. and minus Rs. 2.52 lakhs), cotton manufactures (minus Rs. 2.17 lakhs) and wool raw (minus 1/2 million lbs. and minus Rs. 2.11 lakhs). Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 3.57 crores as against Rs. 2.66 crores and 4.87 crores and those of silver to Rs. 26.29 lakhs against Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 1.23 lakh respectively.

Re-exports of foreign merchandise advanced by Rs. 9.89 lakhs and Rs. 9.47 lakhs, respectively to Rs. 23.83 lakhs.

TRADE STATISTICS.

The trade statistics of the first seven months of the current financial year show, a rise, in imports of Rs. 3.43 crores, or nearly 13 per cent over the figures for the corresponding months the preceding year but a fall of Rs. 3.95 crores, or nearly 12 per cent. from those for the same months of the year 1932-33 and in exports a decline of Rs. 65.36 lakhs, or nearly 1.4 per cent as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1933-34, but an advance of Rs. 1.82 crore, or 4 per cent as compared with those for the same months of 1933-33. Imports of gold declined by Rs. 11.21 lakhs and Rs. 21.18 lakhs respectively, to Rs. 24.04 lakhs and those of silver by Rs. 3.31 lakhs and Rs. 66.02 lakhs to Rs. 20.38 lakhs. Imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 29.86 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 3.59 crores, or 13 per cent but a decrease of Rs. 3.07 crores, or 9 per cent as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of the years 1933-34 and 1932-33 respectively. The increase of Rs. 3.59 crores is spread over most of the principal articles of import, the more important among them being motor cars, including motor wagons, cycles and parts thereof (plus Rs. 68.53 lakhs) aniline dyes (plus Rs. 39.65 lakhs) artificial silk piecegoods (plus nearly 11 million yards and plus Rs. 35.83 lakhs) wool manufactures (plus Rs. 35.47 lakhs), cotton coloured piecegoods. (plus over 11 1/4 million yards and plus Rs. 35.06 lakhs), metals and ores (plus 26.28 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (plus 1 1/2 million lbs. and plus Rs. 19.89 lakhs), artificial silk yarn (plus 2 1/4 million lbs. and plus Rs. 15.17 lakhs) instruments etc. (plus Rs. 14.18 lakhs and cotton manufactures and silk manufactures (plus Rs. 12.31 lakhs each), Imports of mineral oils, on the other hand, decreased by 5-3/4 million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 17.74 lakhs in value and those of sugar by 10,990 tons in quantity and by Rs. 11.68 lakhs in value.

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 25.06 crores as against Rs. 28.45 crores and Rs. 32.22 crores and those of silver to Rs. 1.29 crores against Rs. 6.77 lakhs and Rs. 10.57 lakhs, respectively. Shipments of Indian produce amounted to Rs. 18.17 crores showing an improvement of Rs. 1.67 crores, or 10 per cent and of Rs. 7.75 crores, or 74 per cent respectively compared with the figures for the corresponding months of the years 1933-34 and 1932-33. The improvement of Rs. 1.67 crore is almost entirely due to increased shipments of cotton, raw (plus 37,142 tons and plus Rs. 2.22 crores), Noticeable decreases were, however, recorded in the exports of seeds (minus 18,436 tons and minus Rs. 39.03 lakhs), wool raw (minus nearly 4-3/4 million lbs. and minus Rs. 18.87 lakhs) and cotton twist and yarn (minus nearly million lbs. and minus Rs. 9.98 lakhs).

Re-exports of foreign merchandise were valued at Rs. 1.04 crore as against Rs. 1.2 crore and Rs. 99.53 lakhs respectively.—United Press.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 8.

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Dec-March.
Banks selling T T 1/6 April-July.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/16 Dec-Feb.
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/32 Dec-Feb.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Dec-April.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/32 May-June

NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 271 1/4
Banks selling T T 269 1/4
Banks buying T T 267

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 560
Banks buying D D 570

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 5/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 5/8
Banks buying T T 77 1/4

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 113 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 93 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.94 3/4 7th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 11/16 8th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 8th inst.
Java/London 7.26 7th inst.
London/Paris 75.03 7th inst.
London/Belgium 21.17 7th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.26 7th inst.
London/Italy 58.06 7th inst.
London/Berlin 12.31 1/2 7th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 7th inst.
London/New York 4.94 11/16 7th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.31 1/2 7th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-7 6th inst. £7-0-3 1/2 7th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 7/8 6th inst. 24 11/16 7th inst.
Silver London Forward 25 6th inst. 24 13/16 7th inst.
Silver New York Ready 55 1/4 6th inst. 55 7th inst.
London Discount 3 mos 5/8 p.c. 6th inst. 5/8 p.c. 7th inst.
London Discount 6 mos. 3/4 p.c. 6th inst. 11/16 p.c. 7th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent.
6 mos 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT

Bombay, Dec. 8.

3 1/2 per cent G P N	Sett 97/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N	Cash 97/12/6
4 per cent 1960/70	Sett 111/4
4 per cent 1960/70	Cash 111/5
5 per cent 1945/55	Sett 119/2
5 per cent 1945/55	Cash 119/8

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	110/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	120
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	110/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	103/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941	100/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	102/14
4 per cent 1943	106
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	115/8
5 per cent 1939/44	108/6
5 per cent 1940/43	109/6
5 per cent 1935	101/9
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	109/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B	102/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T	1974 104/8
4 per cent M Deb	1974 104/0
5 per cent M Deb	1959 115
6 per cent M Deb	1954 126/8
6 per cent K P T	1956 126/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T	1937 109/0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent G P Notes opened at 97/4 to quote as above

FROM BRIDAL CHAMBER TO TOMB

HYDERABAD, (Sd.) Dec. 7.

From bridal chamber to tomb was the quick transition for a Muslim widow aged 40 who was found dead last night in the newly married husband's bed room at Sekhat, 20 miles off.

It appears that the woman whose former two husbands had died was married last evening to one Memon against her will as she was in love with another Muslim. After conducting the wedding ceremonies she was, it is stated, taken forcibly to the chamber. When the door of the room was opened this morning she was found dead and her corpse was brought by the husband to the house of her parents.

Police arrived on the scene before burial, since the sudden death aroused suspicion. Post-mortem revealed rupture of the spleen. Details are lacking.—A. P.

AMERICAN BUREAU REPORT COLOURLESS

Narrow Fluctuations In New York Cotton

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER QUIET

Wheat Quiet And Linseed Closed

BOMBAY, Dec 8

On Saturday, cross rates closed unchanged at previous closing rates after minor fluctuations.

NEW YORK COTTON FEATURELESS

The New York cotton market was quiet and featureless.

AMERICAN BUREAU REPORT COLOURLESS

The American Bureau Report estimating the crop at 97,31,000 was regarded as colourless.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER EASY

London gold was firm but silver was easy.

WHEAT QUIET AND LINSEED CLOSED

Wheat was quiet with limited business. The Argentine linseed market was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE EASY

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was easy.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, L...

Previous closing	...6
To-day's opening	...51
Difference	
To-day's closing	...2
Difference	...01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Dec 8

Previous closing	6.70
To-day's opening	6.69
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	6.68
Difference	—02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 226

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 8

Cotton was quiet and featureless in the absence of any important developments with traders awaiting the release of the Bureau Report. Even after the publication of the report, the market showed very little activity as the Bureau was colourless.

Trading in May opened at 12.54 i.e. 1 point higher. Trading was very quiet due to the lack of enquiry. With the release of Bureau figures some slight activity was in evidence on some speculative buying with the price rising to 12.55 and with no further support may finally closed at 12.54, with a rise of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Dec 8

The following were the opening ranges.

January (12.51/12.50) —
March (12.58/12.57) —
May (12.58/12.58) 12.54

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 8

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.74) 6.74
American March (6.72) 6.71
Egyptian January (8.73) 8.68
Egyptian March (8.72) 8.67

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec 8
10-45 p.m.

Broach A/M moved between Rs. 225 and Rs. 226-12 at night. The American Bureau Report estimated the crop at 97,31,000 bales. It had a slightly bullish effect on local prices. The rate at 10-45 p.m. was Rs. 226 with New York closing futures 1 point up.

JUTE SHARES VERY STEADY

Govt. Securities Firm

CALCUTTA, Dec 8

Jutes opened slightly easier due to profit-taking but steadied up afterwards as the session advanced and good business was put through. Coals were kept steady. Teas were steady. Miscellaneous showed no change. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper 97/9; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 105/4.

Cotton: Dunbar ordy 150.

Coals: Bengal 246/8; Khas Kajora 12/4; New Beerbhoom 14; New Manbhoom 55/12 small odd lot.

Jutes: Anglo India 484; Barnagore ordy 193/8; Belvedere 437; Champdany 216; Cheviot 255/8; Dalhousie 423/8; Delta 440/8; Empire 43/8 small lot; Fort William 334; Fort Gloster 652; Howrah 61; Hooghly ordy 73/8 small lots; Hukumchand 17/4; Kamarhatty 636; Kanknarrah 579; Msgna 48; National 27; New Central 428, Nuddea 68; Orient 233/8; Presidency 6/8; Reliance 81/8; Union 538.

Teas: Teen Ali 19.

Sugar: Champaran 23

Rubber: Kluang 9/8.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Telephone ordy 17/12; Cuttack Elec 8/2; Arthur Butler ordy 14/8; Bengal Iron 4/3; Burn and Co. ordy 315; Indian Iron and Steel 8/8; Indian St. Wagon ordy 66/8; B I Corporation ordy 2/10; B I Corporation pref 150; Britannia Biscuits 8; Kalimpong Ropeway 6/5; Macfarlane and Co 5; British Ceylon Corporation ordy 10/9; Howrah Oil 12/12 small odd lots. A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Dec 8

Previous closing	4.94 7/8
To-day's opening	4.94 5/8
To-day's closing	4.94 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Dec 8

Previous closing	4.94 11/16
To-day's opening	4.94 3/8
To-day's closing	4.94 11/16
Difference	unchanged

FRANC RATE

London, Dec 8

Previous closing	75.03
To-day's opening	75.03
To-day's closing	75.63
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 8

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94-3/8 and then eased to 4.94-3/16 but eventually rallied round to 4.94-11/16 which was the closing rate.

The franc opened at 75.03 and then fell to 74.96 but thereafter it recovered to 75.00 and closed at 75.03

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec 8

The market closed quiet

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	24 11/16d.	24 5/8d.
Forward	24 13/16d.	24 3/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 8

Gold (£7-0-3 1/2) £7-0-8

BULLION

London, Dec 8

Influx (£69,000) £1,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (24 11/16d) 24 5/8d
Gold per ounce (£7-0-3 1/2) £7-0-3

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec 8

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 p.c.) 5/8 to 5/8 p.c.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 p.c.) 11/16 to 3/4 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Dec 8

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay	(3 64 3/4) 5.64 5/8
New York on Bombay	(37.35) 37.30
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 7/8) 0.93
London on Milan	(58.12) 58.09
London on Shanghai	(1-4 5/8) 1-4 1/2
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec 8

Silver opened steady at Rs. 67/2, 67/4 and 67/7. Prices declined on scattered selling and liquidation influenced by disappointing foreign advices while poor London cables induced considerable selling. Prices closed steady at Rs. 66/14, 67/0 and 67/3.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/15, 34/15/6 and 35/0/6. The market was very quiet without any special feature with traders awaiting some definite incentive. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/15, 34/15/6 and 35/0/6.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 8

Liverpool wheat opened steady with prices about unchanged market kept steady but business was extremely limited.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 8

Chicago wheat opened quiet with December at 1.00-7/8. The market was quiet in the absence of enquiry and lack of stimulating advices from abroad, together with some commission house selling.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Dec 8

The Linseed market was closed to-day.

LONDON MARKETS

Bombay, Dec. 8

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£228 1/4 buyers £228 3/8 sellers) closed
Lead (£10 3/8 buyers £10 5/8 sellers) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£31 to £31 1/2) closed
Glasgow Iron (£70) closed

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4) 2-4

JUTE

Crop Dec-Jan new crop (£16 5/8 sellers) £16 1/2 sellers
Dunlop Dec (£19 1/2 sellers) £19 1/2
Lightning Dec (£17 3/4 sellers) £17 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (6 7/16) 6 3/8 paid and buyers
April-June (6 11/16) 6 11/16 paid and sellers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Dec-Jan (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Dec-Jan (£11 11/16 sellers) 9 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata Dec-Jan (9 13/16 sellers) 9 3/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (£11 13/16 sellers) 11 11/16 sellers

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Dec 8

In Wool sales apart from moderate withdrawals among inferior scoureds, bulk was sold well.

Greasy inferior to superior lower (0-5) 0-5 1/2
Greasy inferior to superior higher (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Scoured inferior to superior lower (0-6 1/2) 0-6
Scoured inferior to superior higher (1-11) 1-11 1/2

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec 8
10-30 p.m

Wheat January	4 4 9
Wheat May	4 10 3
Linseed May	6 10 3

The tone was weak.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

(May 1935)

	Bombay, Dec 8
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 11 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 11 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6 10 9
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 10 6
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 10 3
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 10 3
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 10 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 8

The following were the opening rates

General Motors (dol 33) dol 32 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 12) dol 12
U S Steel Common (dol 38 5/8) dol 38 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 81 3/4) dol 83 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 8

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

TREASURY BILLS ALLOTTED AT SUBSTANTIALLY HIGHER RATE

LOANS AT 3/4 TO 1-1/4 p. c. AGAINST ELIGIBLE SECURITIES

Good Speculative Buying In Shellac

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec 8.

On the Money Market, arranging of loans in the New Year at 3/4 to 1 1/4 per cent against eligible securities proved the main occupation of the week. Otherwise conditions ruled quiet.

Although this week's Treasury Bills were allotted at substantially higher rate than the previous issue, the improvement scarcely came up to earlier expectations.

The United States Bureau Report had no effect on prices of cotton which showed little movement on the day.

Good speculative buying caused shellac to advance.

Wall Street was easy.

Dt. POLICE QUALIFY FOR FINALS

C. P. & Berar Play Fair Tournament

(From Our Correspondent).

SAUGOR, Dec. 6.

An exceptionally thrilling and fast match was played last evening in the second round of the above tournament bet. the P. T. S and the Saugor Dist. Police—when before a record crowd the Police Training sprang a big surprise by forcing the Dist. Police to a draw, each side scoring one goal.

The game started with a fast pace and after a few minutes of level exchanges the Dist. Police shot a clear goal through their centre-forward, Mr. Osbourne. The P. T. S became aggressive and raided the Dist. Police goal several times until Rameshwar Dayal equalised with a clean shot.

The match resulted in a draw.

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

Yesterday's drawn match was played early this morning in fine cold weather. The game opened with a continued cheering from the P T. S. side and both the teams were a bit nervous in the beginning. After a little excitement and keen contest just before the first half time, the Dist. Police scored the first goal through Mr. Osbourne, their centre-forward.

On changing sides the game continued to be well contested and Asera scored another goal, in a corner hit. The Dist. Police were successful in scoring the third goal again through Mr. Osbourne (the Captain).

The Dist. Police thus defeating their rivals by 3 goals against nil qualify for the finals which will be played to-morrow evening against Akola Dist. Police.

MADRAS TEAM FOR CEYLON

Indian Cricket Federation Takes Lead

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

It is likely that a strong side representative of the Indian Cricket talent of Madras will be visiting Ceylon by the third week of December on a week's or ten days' visit.

The team will be selected by the Indian Cricket Federation Madras, who have taken the lead in the matter of promoting the tour.

Details are being settled. Three or four matches will be played by the visitors at Colombo.

The Federation is also negotiating for a Second XI under their auspices to visit Bangalore on December 30 31 and January 1 and play a team to be selected by the Mysore State Cricket Club. Those players who have not played in the Presidency or any representative fixtures alone are eligible to play for the Federation Second XI.

It is learnt that the Federation are arranging to get "Bill" Hitch the Surrey and England cricketer, to Madras in the third week or last week of December on a month's engagement to train about 25 junior players to be selected by the Federation.—United Press.

Madras Governor To Captain Cricket XI

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

For the first time in Madras the Governor of Madras will Captain a Cricket Eleven on 29/12 against the Madras Cricket Club on latters ground. The match will commence at 11 a.m.

An earlier match arranged between the Mofussil and the Colombo Cricket Club on 28/12 and 29/12 is cancelled. Another match will be played on 28/12 between Colombo Cricket Club and M.C.C. "B."—A.P.

DHOBIES TO HAVE LICENSE

How Saidapet Municipality Tackles Leper Problem

SAIDAPET (Madras), Dec. 8.

With the object of preventing washing by persons suffering from leprosy, the Saidapet Municipality has introduced a by-law by which Dhobies are to take licenses for carrying on their occupation.—United Press.

4 Casualties In A Riot

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

A Marava was killed and three others injured in a clash between Maravas and Naickers at Metupatti village about 3 miles south of Satur Police station in Ramnad District.

The riot was as a sequel to a dispute over a boy grazing sheep on the dry land of a Naicker.—United Press.

AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS

Madras Govt Appoints Special Officer To Investigate And Report

MADRAS, December 7.

The Madras Government has appointed a special officer to investigate and report on the indebtedness of agriculturist in the presidency.

The order refers to the recommendation of the Indian Central Banking Inquiry Committee for a vigorous policy of debt conciliation on a voluntary basis on the part of the Provincial Governments The Government have carefully examined the Debt Conciliation Bill introduced in the local legislature by Mr. Ramalingham Chettiar, but are unable to agree, without more definite data, that legislation aiming at debt conciliation is the proper and only remedy.

Further conditions in this Presidency are widely different from those in other Provinces, for example, the Central Provinces, where debtors are more at the mercy of unscrupulous creditors than here, and in the absence of any indications of strong public demand for legislation the Government are averse to introducing or supporting legislation aiming at interference with private contracts and ousting the jurisdiction of the civil court. At the same time they realise that the problem is one which calls for remedy and they are prepared to devise or support practical measures calculated to solve it satisfactorily.

Mr. Satyanathan, I.C.S., has been appointed special officer. The term of the office will be six months. The Special Officer is asked to report, among others, on the extent of indebtedness that prevails among agriculturists, how the present depression in the value of lands and the fall in prices has affected their position, whether legislation on the lines of the debt conciliation bill for the establishment of conciliation boards is really necessary for relief of agriculturists, etc.—A.P.

MAHILA SANGIT VIDYALAYA

Celebrates First Anniversary

The Mahila Sangit Vidyalaya, Dadar celebrated its first anniversary on Thursday at the Opera House. Sir Govindrao Pradhan presiding. Students of the Vidyalaya executed a varied programme of music. The vocal items of music particularly by Srimatis Sonubai Kolhatkar and Indumati Kaikini the "dilruba" by Srimatis Dharap and Kotwal and the Orchestra by Srimati Malinibai Pranjpe were appreciated.

The lyrics, or as it would be better expressed in Marathi Bhava-Gita" by Kumari Srimati Purohit accompanied on the Dilruba by Kumari Indumati Purohit were a novel and distinguishing feature of the programme. Prof. Altekar spoke with apt force about Indian homes rendered drab and discordant without music and similar cultural activities and environment.

Sir Govindrao Pradhan congratulated the Purohit sisters and expressed the wish that with their determined efforts they would soon help to encourage other workers and remove the many disabilities, social, and economic which closed the avenues to a fully developed womanhood.

MENAKA DISCUSSES DANCING

Students Need Trained Guidance

Menaka addressed on Friday an overcrowded meeting of the students of the National Medical College on the "Art of Dancing" Her lecture was illustrated with practical demonstrations by her students and members of her company. She indicated the various aspects of dancing beginning with rhythmic footwork followed by gestures and finally by sequences of movement.

Menaka suggested that the art of dancing was at present being keenly discussed as an outcome, naturally of the new "art life" of the country. But there was she observed a tendency to regard dancing as an easy affair that could be acquired without technical training. Technical training was she maintained, essential for all forms of art. She concluded with an appeal to students to think of the dance as an art seriously and to obtain the training and guidance that was necessary to benefit by the rich variety of dances that fortunately their rich national heritage. She said that was always opportunity for those who cared to study. One of those was the forthcoming lecture at the Town Hall, Royal Asiatic Society on the 17th when Mrs Shan Hurding who had devoted years to the study of South Indian dancing, would speak about Indian dancing and illustrate it with lantern slide and demonstrations.

American Bureau Report

Total Estimated Production 97,31,000 Bales

NEW YORK, Dec 8

The total estimated production is 97,31,000 bales with an yield of 169.2 lbs. and the acreage remaining for harvest at 27,515,000 acres while Ginnings were reported at 99,30,000 bales. The report was colourless.

In the local market, Broach A.-M. rose to Rs. 226-8 from Rs. 225 after the publication of the Bureau Report and closed at Rs. 226 at 10-45 p.m. with New York closing futures 1 point up.

"Congress Nationalists" To Hold Conference?

Move To Carry On Mass Agitation Against Communal Award

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8.

The "United Press" has reliably been informed that the Congress Nationalists are contemplating to hold a representative Conference of the Nationalists and others opposed to the Communal Award as soon as Pandit Malaviya gets well.

This Conference will chalk out the Nationalist Party's future programme. Opinion among Congress Nationalists is further inclined towards carrying on a mass agitation against the Communal Award. It is stated that as Pandit Malaviya is ill, and very weak he was not apprised of the latest activities of other Nationalist leaders in this direction. It was obviously not thought proper to disturb him with political affairs in his present illness and weak state of health.

The contradiction issued by a news agency about the news published regarding the Congress Nationalists' activities is thus regarded misleading

AWARD IS "ANTI-NATIONAL."

Interviewed by the "United Press" in connection with the Nationalist Party's future programme, Mr. Krishnakant Malaviya, a prominent Congress Nationalist leader, said:—"I hope that those who are against the Communal Award will soon meet and chalk out their plan of action against the Communal Award, which, according to every one, of us, is anti-national and devised to keep Hindus and Muslims apart for ever. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is yet very weak, and confined to bed, and I am afraid that he will not be able to stir out for at least a fortnight more. But I am sure as soon as he regains his health and begins his activities, he will convene a Conference of the Congress Nationalist Party and sympathizers and decide the Party's course of action in and outside the Legislatures. Mr Krishnakant Malaviya further opined that the agitation against the Communal Award in the country may take the form of the anti-Bengal Separation agitation. —United Press.

TOY SHOP ABLAZE AT CUTLERY MARKET

Spiendid Work By Fire Brigades Averts Serious Damage

A fire, which originated in a toy-shop, stocked with celluloid and rubber goods, situated in the midst of thirty other shops, in the New Cutlery Market, on Saturday night, spread with such rapidity that five other shops also got involved in flames when the Fire Brigades from various centres in the City arrived to combat with the flames, which fanned by a strong breeze rose four storey high.

After an hour's arduous and incessant spurting from the fire engines hoses connected with the water mains, the fire was brought under control.

All traffic on Abdul Rehman Street was held up and Sub-Inspector Desai and Khan of the Princess St. Police Station with a posse of constables were present to keep back the thousands of people, who thronged the vicinity.

ENGINES RUSH TO SCENE.

At about 6-40 p.m. flames were seen issuing from a toy-shop in the New Cutlery Market in Haji Cassim's Chawl, at Suttar Street. The alarm was promptly given to the Fire Brigades and two engines from Byculla, two engines from Mandvi and one each from Babul nath, Bhuleshwar, Fort and Colaba, came on the scene. When the engines arrived the flames were visible from a great distance as it had by then spread to the adjoining shops and had also risen to the fourth floor.

The hoses were promptly brought to play from Jinjiker Street on the one side and from Suttar Chawl, on the other side. The residents of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors had succeeded in scrambling out of the buildings, which were gradually being enveloped in flames.

SERIOUS BLAZE AVERTED.

In the New Cutlery Market there were no less than 30 shops, all grouped together, facing each other, and the hoses were played on the shops, which were on fire as well as those which were in danger of catching fire. With a copious supply of water, what would have been a most devastating fire, was brought under control when it had completely gutted one shop and partially burnt five others. But the contents of several other shops were damaged by water.

Mr. W.J. Scully of the Salvage Corps, was seen wading through the flooded area, but no possible estimate of the damage to property by fire and water could have been gathered at the time. It is presumed, however, that the damage was considerable.

The cause of the fire at the moment is problematic.

Normal traffic was resumed at 7-45 p.m. Before the Fire Brigades withdrew some of their men were posted in the building as a measure of precaution as certain portions were very badly damaged.

SEGREGATE FACTS FROM POLICY

Capt. Eden's Advice At League Council

GENEVA, Dec. 8.

The League Council adjourned till 10-30 hours on Monday. Capt. Eden urged members to segregate the facts from motives and policy. He found it difficult to form opinion as to the responsibilities on the Marseilles murders as those alleged to be responsible had not yet been tried. Discussions should be limited to matters set forth in the Yugoslav memorandum and not complicated by extraneous questions. This was a clear reference.

A memoir presented to the League by Hungary in connection with the assassination of King Alexander denies that the Hungarian Government or authorities showed lack of zeal in controlling Yugoslav emigrants, and refutes the charges that a passport was issued to Yugoslav terrorists. It adds that all individuals who crossed the Frontier illegally were brought before the civil and military authorities in conformity with espionage precautions taken by all States.—Reuter.

HOTEL
MAJESTIC
CALCUTTA.
AN UP-TO-DATE MODERN HOTEL Centrally Situated
Select—Comfortable
EXCELLENT INDIAN & EUROPEANS CUISINE
Each Bed-Room equipped with Sanitary Bathrooms. Lift, Electric Bells, Light & Fan.
East of "STATESMAN" OFFICE.
Tele: "Homely"

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Sud 3 1991
Muslim: Ramjan 2 1353
Parsi: Tir 4, 1304
Sunrise: 7h 0m
Sunset: 6h 1m
High Water: 1-39 13-28
Low Water: 7-50 19-29

All-India Scout Jamboree Commemoration Day, Worli, 4 p.m.

Public meeting to mourn the deaths of Sir Cowasji Jehangir 1st Baronet and Sir Dinshaw Mulla, C. J. Hall, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, December 10.

Distribution of prizes to cadets of I. M. M. T. S. "Dufferin" by Sir Joseph Bhore on board the "Dufferin", 5 p.m.

The "Dufferin" Old Cadets' Association, annual meeting and dinner on board the "Dufferin" 9 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 11.

Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji's lecture on "Educating the City's Children." Nagpada Neighbourhood House, 6-30 p.m.

DAHANUKAR FOR CORPORATION

Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, a sitting member, is contesting a seat in the forthcoming Municipal General Election from 'G' Ward.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'Havana Maru' left Colombo on December 6 and is due to arrive in Bombay on December 10.

KORANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Quranic Society, Professor Zaharuddin Ahmed M.A., LL.B. will deliver lecture in Urdu on "Quran" every Sunday in the Anjuman Islam High School (ground floor) at Bori Bunder from 4-30 to 5-30.

SANGLI SANGH, BOMBAY

A social gathering of the residents of Sangli now in Bombay will be held on behalf of the Sangli Sangh to-day (Sunday) between 4 and 6 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

TO HONOUR DR. DESHMUKH

To congratulate Dr. G. V. Deshmukh on his recent success in the elections of the Legislative Assembly, a meeting of his Deccani Brahmin friends, admirers and members of the Bramhan Bhagnii Samaj will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Karandikar Hall of the Bramhin Sabha, Girgaon, Bombay.

CONGRATULATION TO DR. DESHMUKH

Under the auspices of Brahman Sahayak Sangh, Dadar, a meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in Kohinoor Cinema to congratulate Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, upon his success in being elected in the Legislative Assembly.

AGARI TAROON HITAVARDHAK SANGHA

The first anniversary of the Sangha will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at Dongari Shaneswar temple when Mr. G. N. Patil will preside. On the occasion reception will be accorded to Mr. Sitaram Bhawoo am Keni (Bombay Municipal Corporator) on his being appointed Justice of Peace.

SANATANIST PUBLIC MEETING

There will be a public meeting of the Sanatanists to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in Madhav Baug under the presidentship of Shriman Seth Vrajlal Jiwandas Vora, when several Sanatanist leaders will speak on the subject of Communal Award and the report of Joint Select Committee.

HOME FOR DESTITUTES

(From A Correspondent)

An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the Home for Destitutes was held in Swadhin Bharat's Office, on the 7th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Dhunjishaw Dinshawji Wadia, when a Vote of No-confiddence was carried unanimously against Mr. Madholal Gupta.

Mr. D. D Wadia has been authorised by the Committee to take the charge of the Home with all its children and property from Mr. Madholal Gupta.

MAHARASHTRA SANGIT VIDYALAYA

The 8th anniversary of the Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya conducted by Prof. Baburao Gokhale will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the Theosophical Society's Hall, French Bridge, when Sardar Abasaheb Muzumdar will preside. The programme includes various items of vocal and instrumental music, Orchestra and Tabala Tarang.

There will be a special concert on Monday the 10th instant at 9 p.m. at the Brahman Sabha Hall near Prarthana Samaj, when Prof. Dhundiraj Paluskar will play on the violin followed by vocal music by Prof. Gokhale and Prof. Vamanrao Padhye of Kolhapur.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Free Public Lecture

"HOW IS DESTINY MADE?"

What is fate? Who makes fate? Who can overcome it?

Sunday, December 9th, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees. No Collections.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

CAPITOL—"The Cat's Paw". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

PATHE—"She Loves Me Not." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

MINERVA—"Rashk-e-Laila". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Piya Piyare." Time as usual

WEST END—"Nadira". Time as usual

CARLTON—"The Smiling Lieutenant" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Last ! Gentleman" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

GLOBE—"Neki-ka-Taj" Daily at 5-15 S and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

PALACE—"Nana" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Puran Bhakt" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"The Great Defender". Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

9-30 a.m. Classical Concert. Khan Saheb Abdul Karim. 11-45 a.m. Band of the 2nd Battalion the Durham Light Infantry Conductor:—Frank H. Rose, A.R.C.M. by kind permission of Lt.-Col. C. R. Congreve, D.S.O., O.B.E., and Officers. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. By kind permission of the Directors, The Indian Hotels Co. Ltd.). 1. Grand March "Nibelungen" Wagner; 2. Overture "Fra Diavolo" Auber; 3 Medley "The Golden Valse" Arr. Winter; 4. Irish Love Song "Maire, My Girl" Aitken; 5. Scene "In the Mystic Land of Egypt" Ketelby; 6. Zylophone solo "May Lily" Dittrich; (Soloist:—Bandsman Owens); 7. Selection "The Desert Song" Romberg; 8. Potpourri "Melodious Memories" Arr. Winterbottom; (Recalled by Herman Finck); 9. Regimental March "Light Barque". God Save the King Emperor. 1-15 p.m. Close Down. 3-0 p.m. A Concert. SB. Bai Sunderabai. 7-30 p.m. "Flags on the Matterhorn" A Radio Drama. 8-45 p.m. General News in Hindi. 9-0 p.m. Weather and other News. 9-30 p.m. Studio Service. 10-0 p.m. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. A Scottish Religious Service.* Relayed from Mayfield North Church, Edinburgh. Benediction. Organist, H. W. P. McLean. 8-30 p.m. The Belfast Wireless Orchestra. Conductor, E. Godfrey Brown. Arthur Hedges (tenor). Gethyn-Wykeham-George (Violoncello). 9-30 p.m. A Recital by Gershom Parkington (Violoncello) 10-00 p.m. Weekly Newsletter. 10-15 p.m. The B. B. C. Theatre Orchestra (Leader Montague Brearley). Conductor, Stanford Robinson. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

*Electrical recording

LECTURE ON "KEMAL PASHA"

Mr. S. S. Kavalekar, Advocate, will deliver a lecture on Sunday, 9th instant at 9 p.m. at Nagpada Neighbourhood Hall (instead of Saturday) on "Mustafa Kemal Pasha."

LECTURE ON J. P. C. REPORT

Mr. S. G. Warty M.A. will deliver his second lecture on the J. P. C. report at the Servants of India Society, Girgaum, at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday). The subject of the lecture will be "Central Government."

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA

There will be a public meeting at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Napoo Hall, Matunga.

Sjt. Premchand, the great Hindi Author will address the students of the various Hindi classes in the city.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" will preside.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The adjourned inquiry of the 'E' Ward (Byculla) District Congress Committee, regarding the Annual General Election of the Executive Committee, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

DIVINE SERVICE

Mr. B. B. Keskar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in Marathi.

S. P. HAKIMJI HIGH SCHOOL, BORDI

A meeting of the Past Students' Union will be held at Mr. Bhise's residence in 2nd Bhatwadi, Girgaon today (Sunday) at 9 p.m. to decide the programme of the Past Students' gathering. Past students must be present or send their suggestions.

SHRI SAHITYA SANSAD

Under the auspices of the Sahitya Sansad, Mr. Ranchhodlal G. Gyani will deliver a public lecture on "Gujarat in the Moghul Period" at Shree Forbes Gujarati Sabha Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S HEALTH DAY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee, "School Children's Health Day," organised by Dr. V. R. Bhoosrath, will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. (B.T.), in the Gilder Tank Municipal Hall, Grant Road, under the presidentship of Mrs. Shaffi C. Tyabji, Chairman, Schools Committee.

ARREST OF "FRONTIER GANDHI"

To-day's Protest Meeting In Congress House Compound

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee there will be a public meeting to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Congress House compound, to protest against the arrest of the 'Frontier Gandhi'. Sjt. Nagindas T. Master will preside and Sjts. K. F. Nariman, Syed Abdulla Brelvi, Abid Ali Jaffarbhai, Mulraj Karsondas, D. S. Babrekar and others will speak.

ABDUL GAFFAR NAGAR

To-day's Auction Sale Of Materials

The materials used at Abdul Gaffar Nagar such as planks, rafters, bamboos, mats, ropes, coir mats, tools, tarpaulins, wooden cots, writing desks, telephone wires, copper earthing plates, Khaddar (White and Dyed) gates, and arches etc. will be sold by public auction to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at Worli. A motor bus will be available from the Congress House for Worli for the intending purchasers between 9 and 9-45 a.m. (S. T.).

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT BANDRA

The prize distribution of the Bandra Municipal Schools will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in the School compound opposite the Town Hall, Waterfield Road, Bandra.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"How is Destiny Made?" will be the subject of a free, public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

A public lecture will be delivered, by Mr. M. Venkatrao, the President of the Society, in the 'Anand Vihar' to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "Women in Ancient India."

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

There will be no meeting of the Corporation on Monday, the 10th instant. The next meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday the 13th instant at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time).

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Baradine" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 11th instant.

SOUTH INDIAN MUSIC CONCERT

There will be a concert in South Indian Music by Alleppey Brothers, at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga (G. I. P.), to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE

Under the auspices of the Hebraic Studies circle, a class for the study of Jewish Liturgy (Prayers) will be held in Sir Ellv Kadoorie School, Mazgaon, every Sunday from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m. Mr. M. D. Eorgawker, B.A. will conduct the class.

The first meeting of the class will be held to-day (9th December). Only those who have an elementary knowledge of Hebrew grammar need join this class. No fees will be charged.

SHREE TARUN GUJARATI SAHITYA SABHA

Under the auspices of Shree Taruna Gujarati Sahitya Sabha, a benefit show of "Sansar-Leela" at Roxy Theatre, Queens Road will be shown today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.). Tickets will be sold at theatre.

SHIVAJI MOGAVEERA FOOTBALL CUP FINAL

Will be played to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at Cross Maidan, Marine Lines, when Mr. A. C. Hinrich, president, W. I. F. A. will preside.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

Prof. G. N. Joshi will meet his students on "Modern Constitutions" to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Brotherhood premises.

MUSIC CONCERTS

Under the auspices of the Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, Sangit Ratna Khansaheb Abdul Karimkhan will give two concerts at the Forbes Gujarati Hall, Girgaum Back Road, opposite to the Imperial Cinema on Saturday the 15th December at 9 p.m. and Sunday the 16th December at 4-30 p.m.

The Khansaheb after giving these concerts will leave Bombay for Madras where he has been invited to take part in the forthcoming music conference of the Indian Music Academy.

ALL-INDIA SCOUT JAMBOREE (1927) COMMEMORATION WORLI

In connection with the All-India Scout Jamboree (1927) Commemoration Day celebrations, a conference of the Scouts and Scouters will be held today (Sunday) at Chawl No. 21, Worli, between 9-30 and 11-30 in the morning.

There will be Scout Displays from 8 to 9 a.m. and a Rally March Past will be held in the evening at 4 o'clock.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur D. J. Cooper will open the conference.

ST. XAVIER'S ASSOCIATION, DADAR

The annual Feast of its Patron St. Francis Xavier will be celebrated today (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. at Salvacao Church Dadar with a Solemn High Mass, Sermon and Benediction. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Valeriano Gracias will preach. In the evening at 5 p.m. the finals of the Feast Cup Hockey Tourney will be played at the Shivaji Park, when Dr. Peter Rodrigues will presido and Mrs. Rodrigues will present the Feast Trophies to the players.

ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY

Austrian, Who Gave Battle To Bombay Police Gives Slip In Poona

Joseph Ranton, the Austrian, who was recently sentenced to nine months' imprisonment by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, has escaped from police custody at Poona while being escorted to Yeravda.

The prisoner who was an Austrian by birth was a refugee and came to Bombay via Goa.

It will be remembered that when the officers of the Bombay City Police went to the Seamen's Institute to arrest him, a few weeks ago, he gave them a hard battle for nearly two hours and escaped to the roof of the adjoining house whence he was arrested.

The report has reached Bombay that while being taken to Yeravda he slipped away from the custody of the police at Poona.

Wires have been flashed all over Poona and surrounding places for the apprehension of the prisoner.

LATE MR. SHAVAKSHAH R. MADON OF ZANZIBAR

An Appreciation

(BY K. R. B.)

It is a long time since the death of an old resident of Zanzibar has created such general regret as was felt on the morning of November 7th when it became known that Mr. Shavakshah Rustomji Madon had died when on the very point of leaving for a short stay in Bombay.

Coming to Zanzibar in September 1893 Mr. Madon passed 41 years in Zanzibar. From the time of his arrival till 1927 he was in the service of the National Bank of India. He joined the Zanzibar branch at its very beginning even before the Bank had an office of its own, Messrs. Smith Mackenzie and Company being its Agents. Thus he grew up with the Bank and on his retirement, seven years back, it was universally acknowledged that he had rendered very valuable and devoted services to the Bank. Though on retirement in 1927 he formally severed his connection with the Bank his services were still made use of in an advisory capacity by each succeeding managers by reason of Mr. Madon's unique knowledge of local mercantile custom and of the stability or otherwise of the merchants.

After the war he was sent to open a branch of the Bank at Dar-es-Salaam where he contracted a most malignant type of malaria and was sent to India and recovered only after a long treatment.

On his retirement in 1927 at a farewell gathering marked by an absolute transformation of the Bank's interior to receive the numerous guests the then Manager, Mr. Chessall, presented him from the Directors of the Bank, with a gold watch and chain with a suitable inscription. At about the same time the European and Indian merchants at a grand gathering presented him with a thoroughly sincere address as an appreciation of his goodwill towards them.

He prided himself in going about in what he called his "national dress"—white long coat, Parsee felt hat and a stout walking stick. Thus clad, he was a familiar figure at the Recreation Park, sitting under a shady tree, witnessing a cricket match and fervently praying to the Almighty to bring about success to the Parsee team and good luck to each of his three sons who took part in it. He was the President for the last two years of the local Parsee Sports Club and took a keen interest in it and was mainly instrumental in putting it on a sound foundation.

Mr. Kowjalgi Operated Upon

Mr. Hanmant Rao Kowjalgi the well-known Congress leader of Karnatak was successfully operated upon for appendicitis on Saturday in the K. E. M. Hospital by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.

PT. OMKARNATH'S CONCERT

Pandit Omkarnath, the eminent musicians of India will give a concert of his classical songs on Friday 14th instant at 9 p.m. at the Royal Opera House in aid of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood.

SHREE HINDU VYAYAMSHALA SAMITEE, MULUND.

Under the auspices of the above Samitee, a public meeting of the citizens of Mulund will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the premises of Shreemati Ratanbai Gujarati-Marathi School, to appoint Trustees in connection with the scheme for taking possession from Swami Brahmanandji of a plot of land for use as Vyayamshala.

BENEFIT OF DOUBT FOR 12

Magistrate Disbelieves Punters' Story And Acquits Accused

There was a goodly bunch of gambling cases before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, 5th Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Friday.

Murtuza Hussein and seven others who were arrested on the 30th August last for conducting an alleged common gaming house in a coal shop at Miranda Chawl on Lady Jamshedji Road, were given the benefit of doubt and acquitted.

The Magistrate, in his judgment, said he disbelieved the story of the punter "who had thoroughly discredited himself." Moreover, seven of the accusd were residents of the shop and hence, the Magistrate observed, their presence at the time of the raid was justified. He therefore acquitted them.

Rupai Dwarka and three others who were arrested on 21st April, 1934, in a shop on the ground floor of a building on the Sayani Road, which was said to be an alleged common gaming house, were also acquitted.

Sub-Inspector Paranjpye carried out the raid and seized Rs. 10-4-0 in cash, a marked coin and eight bulletins.

The punter, a boy, in giving evidence deposed that though he laid the bet, he could not identify the man who accepted the bet.

The Magistrate here also gave them benefit of the doubt and acquitted them.

PLEADS GUILTY AND CONVICTED.

Shantaram Shivram who was arrested by the Bhoiwada Police on November 24 was convicted by the Dadar Magistrate for conducting a common gaming house and taking Satta bets in a room on the 2nd floor of Dadabhai Merwanji Chawl at Poiavadi, to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted to have had one previous conviction.

MR. APPASAHIB BHAGWAT DEAD

Sincere Worker In Field Of National Education

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. V. M. alias Appasahib Bhagwat of Ahmed Nagar National High School, died in Bombay on Friday.

In obedience to the Nagpur resolution of Indian National Congress Mr. Appasahib left the Ferguson College of Poona and graduated himself from the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith and ever since had been working in the field of National education. Before joining the National High School at Ahmednagar seven years back he worked in the Pradnya Pathshala at Wai, Vaishya Vidyashram at Sasavana and the Tilak Vidyalaya at Khamgaon. Mr. Appasahib worked in the National High School at Ahmednagar till the institution was closed in 1932 as the result of Government ban.

For the last two years and a half Mr. Appasahib was confined to bed attacked by T.B. and at last succumbed to it.

Mr. Appasahib leaves behind his wife, a son, a daughter and a vast circle of friends and students to mourn his loss.

ALLEGED CHEATING

Accused Discharged

The Chief Presidency Magistrate discharged, on Saturday, Jethalal Kauthadbhai Javeri and Tulsidas Karsondas Engineer, who were charged with having forged two cheques and with an attempt to cheat the Bank of India.

In his order of discharge the learned Magistrate said that it was very creditable the way the case had been argued by Mr. R. F. S. Talyarkhan, who appeared for the first accused. The Court had been greatly assisted by his able arguments in coming to the conclusion that no "prima facie" case had been made out against the accused. His Worship thought that the evidence was not of a satisfactory nature. He, therefore, discharged the accused.

Mr. Mankar appeared for the prosecution. The first accused was defended by Mr. R. F. S. Talyarkhan, Bar-at-Law, while Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai defended the second accused.

MODERN INDIAN ART EXHIBITION

Bombay Exhibits In London Look Very Well

A friend wires as follows from London with reference to the Modern Indian Art Exhibition to be opened there on the 10th inst: "Bombay exhibits hung and look very well."

Unite To Reject J. P. C. Scheme

"C. R's" CALL TO LIBERALS

Mission Of Modifications Will Prove Futile

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, Dec. 8.

His attention having been drawn to the criticism of the Congress Working Committee's resolution regarding the Congress attitude towards the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report in Bombay Liberal and Independent circles, Syt. C. Rajagopalachari said:

"Sir Chimanlal Setalvad regrets the Congress decision. He needs hardly to be told that the Congress has received the mandate from the electorate to reject the proposal, which even under his advice, the Congress cannot modify. His regret means that he regrets the country's decision.

OPPORTUNITY FOR LIBERALS.

"It is impossible that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad or any other Liberal politician can still continue to believe that the Reforms are capable of modification to render them acceptable to India. It is too obvious that the whole basis of the proposals is one that does not permit of any of major modifications that have been so far vainly proposed by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and his friends. Many of them have already said so and have nearly given up their old attitude of pressing for modifications. This is the time when all the Liberal leaders should make up their minds to fall in line with the country and accept and enforce, by their co-operation, the electorates' mandate. Unless Liberals wished to lapse into complete despair, there is no way open to them now, but to co-operate with the Congress.

FALL IN LINE WITH CONGRESS.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad instead of criticising the Congress for rejecting the new Reform proposals while at the same time appealing to the Assembly Members to support them in whatever steps the Congress members took, ought really to have welcomed that attitude and that appeal, if he were true to his own constitutionalism. The cry that the faults and the shortcomings of the proposals should be enumerated beyond rejecting the proposals, has no force. Rejection is the substance and faults and shortcomings are too obvious for enumeration. It would be a long document and very many can easily prepare it, if there be any need to draft the Memorandum pointing out where the proposals do not take India towards its goal.

DOORS NOT CLOSED.

It is wrong to believe that the Congress decision has shut the door on united action. If non-Congress leaders believe that they will ever succeed in converting the country to take any other attitude but what it has expressed at the recent elections, they are really mistaken. They must make up their minds to reject the proposals even as the Congress has done. It is futile for these leaders to imagine that there is still time or opportunity for talking about the modifications.

All possible modifications must be taken now to have been done, and it is high time they should decide whether to accept or to reject. To still continue talking of amendments to make the Reform proposals acceptable is utter futility. Men may differ in their estimates of what may or may not happen as a result of agitation, but a point is reached and the time arrives when men must make up their minds that there is no more to be done and they must say yes or no.

UNITE TO REJECT.

At this stage all people may and should unite. Rejection in the Assembly is the decision on which all may unite whatever their reasons may be for doing so, whether it is as Congressmen feel that the proposals are incapable of modification and acceptance, or as others may think, because their proposals of amendment have not been agreed to. Reasons which the Working Committee has given or which men may infer from Congress history and Congress policies should not deter non-Congress leaders from joining in the said rejection, if it is the right step from their own point of view."

MRS. NAIDU TO TOUR IN SIND

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, Dec. 8.

In response to an invitation from the Sind Provincial Congress Committee to visit Sind in connection with the Congress programme, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will be arriving in Karachi on 19th instant for making a tour in Sind for ten days.

Alleged Misappropriation Of Municipal Property

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Dec. 7.

Order was reserved to December 22 by Mr. R. W. Potnis, Resident Magistrate at Kurla, after hearing arguments in the preliminary inquiry held by him into the alleged misappropriation of property (stationery and labour of a draftsman) of the Kurla Municipality by Mr. S. B. Ganpule, an ex-Municipal councillor.

The complaint was filed by Mr. C. N. Kalyankar, another councillor, after a departmental inquiry was alleged to have been made by the then President.

Four Gamblers Fined

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Dec. 7.

On a charge of gambling with cards on the railway platform of Mumbra station, Jamal Habibulla, Bhagwan Yesu, Vadiwal Rajgopal and Mahomed Hussain Nurmahomed were convicted on their own plea of guilty by the Resident Magistrate at Kalyan and were each sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2 or in default one week's rigorous imprisonment.

LADY DOUGLAS LOCATED

(Special Cable).

BUSHIRE, Dec. 7.

Tribesmen report that Lady Douglas who was not heard of for three days made a safe landing 60 miles south-east of Bushire, and a relief party has been despatched.

TROLLY KNOCKS DOWN Mr. JHABWALA

Right Leg Seriously Hurt:

BOMBAY, December 8.

Mr. S.H. Jhabwala, the well-known leader of the Railway Workers and Editor of the "Railway Herald." has been the victim of a shocking accident that occurred at Mandvi.

Mr. Jhabwala was engaged on the major portion of this day with the 'Hamals'' strike at Wadi Bunder, G.I.P. Railway, and it is reported that while he was returning home he was run over by a trolley getting his right leg seriously hurt. It was fortunate that Mr. Jhabwala escaped from the accident with injuries as the trolley was a heavy one.

Mr. Jhabwala was immediately removed to his residence from where a doctor was summoned and his injuries were attended to.

The Doctor is of opinion that Mr. Jhabwala cannot move on for two months until the injuries are completely recovered.— United Press.

PATHE

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

Reflections On The Quadranguiar

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

ENTHUSIASM IN QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

It is admitted on all hands that the last Quadrangular Tournament was played in a true sporting spirit and there was little trace of that communal virus which is said to underlie these games. I subscribe to this view to a certain extent. I admit that the thousands of people who attended these matches from day-to-day, followed the contests with the keenness and enthusiasm of seasoned cricket lovers. None-the-less, it is an incontrovertible fact that communal bias played an important part in the general appreciation of the run of play.

"ONE MUST TAKE SIDES."

It has been said that as human beings we must take sides. It is in our nature to do so. I quite agree. But, is there any reason why it should be on communal basis? Is it not possible for us to take sides if a tournament is played on non-communal colour? Is it not possible to back a team representing our City or Province against another with similar status? You must answer these questions in the affirmative. Otherwise, you will be dubbed as a rank communalist whose sportsmanship does not go beyond the barriers of his own community, despite your strong pretensions to the contrary.

BUT WHY THINK COMMUNALLY?

All the world over and even in most parts of this country, all matches are played on a club or territorial basis. And the interest and enthusiasm evinced in them are not a whit less than what we see during the Quadrangular. Why then should we in Bombay stick to a form of contest which is admittedly communal in all its aspects? Now that the inter-provincial tournament has been inaugurated to commemorate the memory of the greatest cricketer of all times—"Ranji!"—it is the duty of all cricketers, especially of this Presidency, to strain every nerve to make it a thorough success.

REASONS AGAINST QUADRANGULAR.

It may be said that Bombay might try to popularise the Ranji Trophy Tournament as much as the Quadrangular. That is not possible. Because the Bombay fans are so devoutly wedded to the old tournament that they would not bother much about the new arrival. Consequently, the latter will fall flat more or less, as far as Bombay is concerned. Even if it were successful, I would not support the former, because of the fundamental principle involved in it.

ROOT OUT COMMUNAL CANKER.

The communal canker has entered into the very marrows of our bones. We cannot think of anything except in terms of our communities. It is, therefore, up to the sportsmen who are supposed to be less saturated with the communal virus, to free themselves from its corroding effects and set an example to the others of a nobler life and mission.

PRESENT WEAKNESS IN INDIAN CRICKET.

Turning to the players who participated in the Tournament, it must be freely acknowledged that very few of them showed that form of batting strength which their All-India status demanded. If a team were to be selected from those who took part in the Quadrangular—and I cannot think of anybody outside their ranks who deserve much consideration—to face a fairly strong foreign combination, I am afraid they would cut a sorry figure indeed, especially in batting and fielding.

MOST BATSMEN FAILED.

With the exception of C. K. Nayudu and the Ali Brothers, not one showed any degree of reliability in batting. In the two or three innings they batted, most of them failed to rise to their reputed heights. Some of them, I know, have the excuse of the L.B.W. hammer. Only Amarnath came under the ban thrice and Jai and Merchant twice each. But that cannot account for the failures in the majority of cases. The cause must be put down to something else, and that is, want of proper training.

FURTHER NEEDS.

The bowling with Mahomed Nissar, Amarsingh, Baqa Jilani, Godambe and Mushtaq Ali, looks a formidable array. But without slow spin bowlers of the type of Baloo and Jamshedji, it cannot be complete in attack As for wicket keepers, it is also time for Navle and Dilawar Hussein to be placed on the retired list.

TRAINING AND COACHING.

India is to visit England in 1936. There is not much time left for coaching and training. Every aspirant for a position in the team must fit himself from now, so that when the trials for selection come next year, everyone may be found in the pink of condition. It is just likely the Australians may visit next cold weather Then they would be put to a more rigorous test. It, therefore, devolves upon every player to be in fighting trim and for the members for the Board of Control to be on the look out for new talents.

In this, the Provincial Associations can be of immense help both to the Board of Control and to the players, by assisting the latter in their coaching and training. Bombay has figured very poorly in the last tournament. All the blame for it has been laid at the door of the political upheaval. It will be a mere waste of time to enter into this controversy again. I should like to see Bombay cricketers rising to the top again and uphold the prestige of the City in the coming battle.

URGENT NEED FOR UMPIRES' ASSOCIATION.

There is one more point on which I feel compelled to touch again It is umpiring. Most people agree that umpiring, especially in the final, was far from satisfactory. The chief reason for it is that we have no trained umpires to officiate. To avoid a repetition of the fiasco, an umpires' Association is of urgent importance. I do not say that with the advent of passed umpires, this kind of dissatisfaction would be eliminated altogether. Because an infallible umpire is not born. But I do claim that such debacles would be greatly minimized. Would the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association take up the question in right earnest soon. Now that they have decided to run League Tournaments next year, such an institution is an absolute necessity before they are launched.

THE QUADRANGULAR SOUVENIR.

Before I conclude these reflections, I should like to touch upon the Quadrangular souvenir compiled by Mr. B. D. Panwelkar and published by the Central Publicity Corporation. It was a fairly attractive and informative pamphlet at a very small price. I hope the publishers have received sufficient encouragement at the hands of the public so that they may bring out a better production next year.

Dillon's Great Day In The Saddle

Shaphir Wins The Windsor Plate By A Head

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

The weather was warm for December at Mahaluxmi on Saturday, and several horses sweated profusely on the way to the starting post. For Jockey W. Dillon, the uncomfortable conditions made little difference, the champion riding in his best style steered four winners home in a card of eight events. Six well-fancied horses caught the judge's eye and punters for once were wreathed in smiles. Many devout followers of Dillon have promised to offer 'puja' for the brilliant Australian light weight, who is now the reigning deity of the racing fraternity.

Proceedings started with the Lahore Plate, a handicap for Indian horses. Sanguine's withdrawal reduced the field to six. Chantry closing a hot favourite. Raja Khaja Pershad's filly did not make a sprightly beginning and ran a lifeless sort of race. After Clumbian had carried the field off its legs, Poetry and Malaya, the bottom weights came along to fight the issue. Godfrey's gelding triumphed by a length, but won more easily than the judge's verdict would indicate.

DILLON'S ARTISTRY.

In the Borivli Plate Div: I Dillon displayed rare artistry on Amritsar. The three year old is rather green and wanted to stop before he reached the winning post, but Dillon showed the youngster the whip and he went on to win by three lengths. Nahab and Tair al Zaman fought for minor honours, the latter keeping Almas out of third place. The Kolhapur grey who is a slow beginner, has the makings of a fine stayer.

A keen struggle for mastery was witnessed in Div: II of the Borivli Plate between Al Hazar and Taj Bahadur. Obaid had to use his hands to hold Davison's mount. Mr. Talib's grey is due for promotion, but will do even well in a higher classification. Forat, who came with a late run is sure to win over a longer course.

THORNHAM AT LAST.

Excellent judgment on the part of Dillon enabled Thornham to score a belated victory in the Warren Hill Plate. The son of Glommen is a slow beginner and was allowed plenty of time to get into his stride. When called upon for an effort Mr. Chinoy's gelding sailed away to win comfortably from Ballintoy and The Relic. The last named put in a late run and should shine over ten furlongs. W. Buckley who opened his winning account with Thornham, will win some more races with this gelding in Class III when Kilfinane is out of the way.

TAMIM SURPRISES.

After disappointing tipsters and track experts in Poona repeatedly, Tamim was given a wide berth by the knowledgable, and just to spite them the Akasaheb's grey turned up in the Marine Lines Plate Div: II at 23½ to 1 against. Shogat Aziz and Mumrih were fighting out the finish when Tamim and Young Chayna ranged alongside, and an exciting struggle saw Tamim prevail by a neck.

The Windsor Plate, a handicap for horses in Classes I and II which was the principal event, led for horses in Classes I and II Shaphir ridden by Jim Munro and Dopatta ridden by W. Mc Carthy The son of Drake had just shaken off the attentions of Dr. Strabismus when danger loomed large on the outside in the colours of Mr Shantidas Askuran. In another stride Dopatta would have beaten Shaphir so fast was the son of Apron travelling. It was an irony of fate that Munro the stable jockey should have upset a well-planned coup for the Shantidas establishment. Now Dopatta's form is exposed, and the public will never allow the gelding to run loose.

REDREESS CANTORS HOME.

Those who expected Grecian Orb to run prominently in the Rous Handicap, had their hopes blasted. Mr. Gem's gelding broke though the tapes throwing Davison, and bolted back to his stable. As the son of Greek Bachelor had come under the starter's order backers lost their money without getting a run. Redress jumped out smartly and travelling like the 'Deccan Queen,' won pulling up. Carlslake piloted Abundance into second place beating Grecian by a neck.

Arab Queen who is striking her old form attempted to spring a surprise in the Marine Lines Plate (Div: I), but she had to strike her colours to Waalim, who came with a late run to score rather comfortably. Zozan put up.

DAILY TREBLE NOT WON.

The Daily Treble was not won by any punter as Tamim, was the outsider of the party, and the amount invested has been carried forward to next week.

1st Race: 2-15 p. m.

THE LAHORE PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Mr. E. S. Godfrey's POETRY 7-0 (car. 7-1) Graham 1
Mr. Dattajirao S. Mane's MALAYA 6-10 (car. 7-3) Whittle 2
Mr. K. S. Malkani's DAFTRUM 8-2 Selby 3
Raja Khaja Pershad's CHANTRY 9-9 Dillon 4

Time.—1min. 31-1|5secs.

Won by 1 length; 1|2 length and 4 length.

Favourite.—Chantry.

1st tote paid Rs. 77 for win and Rs. 19; Rs. 22 and Rs. 21 for places.

2nd tote paid Rs. 38-8 for win, and Rs. 9-8; Rs. 11 and Rs. 10-8 for places.

The Race:—Babar Bhan went to the front, attended by Columbian. The pair were in front of Poetry and Daftrum. Columbian went wide round the turn where Poetry moved up on the rail and sailed away to win comfortably from Malaya and Daftrum, who fought out the places.

Not Run:—Sanguine.

Winner trained by J. Ruiz.

2nd Race: 2-45 p. m.

THE BORIVLI PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's AMRITSAR 7-8, Dillon 1
Mr. K. N. Multani's NAHAB 8-3 Northmore 2
Mr. Fahad Rummah's TAIR AL ZAMAN 8-4 McCarthy 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's ALMAS 7-2 Whittle 4

Time.—1min. 53-4|5secs.

Won by 3 lengths; neck; neck

Favourite.—Amritsar.

1st tote paid Rs. 27 for win, and Rs. 18; Rs. 75 and Rs. 81 for places.

2nd tote paid Rs. 13-8 for win, and Rs. 9; Rs. 37-8 and Rs. 40-8 for places.

The Race.—Kurdi showed out first and was soon joined by Amritsar, Sun Rose,, Barkhat and Nahab. Amritsar led the field into the straight, where Nahab joined issue, but Dillon showed Amritsar the whip, and he went on to win comfortably by three lengths. Tair al Zaman was a strong run on the outside, got up to third place.

Not Run.— Chabookchi and Iraq Queen.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

3rd Race: 3-15 p. m.

THE BORIVLI PLATE (Div. II). —Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

ZAR 9-1 Obaid 1
Mr. Ahmed Mayuf's TAJ BAHADUR 8-7 Devison 2
Mr. Hoosein Alwan's FORAT 8-2 Subeya 3
Mr. A. Higgins' FAUST 8-3 Munro 4

Time.—1min. 53-2|5secs.

Won by head; 1|2 lengths and 3 lengths.

Favourite.—Al Hazar.

1st tote paid Rs. 30 for win, and Rs. 19, Rs. 26 and Rs. 114 for places.

2nd tote paid Rs. 15 for win and Rs. 9-8, Rs. 13 and Rs. 57 for places.

The Race:—Orphelia went to the front with a long lead from Taj Bahadur, Habib. Forat and Mujbil Hatim, with the rest of the field bunched up. Taj Bahadur took command at the distance when Al Hazar also moved up on the outside. A fine range form saw Al Hazar win by a head, but Obaid had something up his sleeves.

Not Run:—The Knut 8-3. Imperial 8-0 and Malaspinar 7-11.

Winner trained by Dr. S. K Pillay.

4th Race: 3-45 p. m.

THE WARREN HILL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's THORNHAM 9-2 Dillon 1
Mr. Eve's BALLINTOY 8-12 Brace 2
Raja Dhanrajgir's THE RELIC 7-10, Simmons 3
Mr. M. Dhalla's Madge Mee 8-3, Marrable 4

Did not run: Betty Boop 8-13.

Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, and head.

Time: 1min. 43-3|5secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 24 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 26 and Rs. 32 for places.

Second Tote paid Rs. 12 for win; Rs. 7-8, Rs. 13 and Rs. 16 for places.

The Race:—Pomagne dwelt. Ballintoy and Sassaby were soon in front with Grand Raja, Truro and Madge Mee next in order. Thornham was far back in the rear. Nearing the half-mile post Thornham began to move up. Ballintoy led into the straight to be joined by Thornham below the distance. The latter going strong won easily from Ballintoy. The Relic with a late run took third place.

5th Race: 4-15 p. m.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE. (Div. II).—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

S.S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's TAMIM 7-12, Harding 1
Mr. A.C. Ardeshir's SHOGAT AZIZ 8-6, Davison 2
Mr. Arnold's MUMRIH 8-5, Selby 3
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Young Chayna 8-5 (card. 8-6), Obaid 4

All ran.

Won by neck, short head and short head.

Time: 2mins. 8-2|5secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 247 for win; Rs. 71, Rs. 20 and Rs. 55 for places.

Second Tote paid Rs. 123-8 for win; Rs. 35-8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 27-8 for places.

The Race:—Quarry lost ground at the start. Masuda quickly hit the front, Mumrih and Muhaisin following. At the seventh Masuda led Mumrih and Vita. At the half mile Masuda fell back and Mumrih, Vita, Shogat Aziz and S.C. Fortunat were prominent in the front. Mumrih, shogat Aziz were fighting out the finish, when Tamin and Young Chayna came on the scene. Tamim going out to win a close race from Shogat Aziz and Mumrih.

Winner trained by Kisha Bapu.

6th Race: 4-45 p. m.

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 8,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Classes I & II.

Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's SHAPHIR 8-2, Munro 1
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's DOPATTA 7-7, W. McCarthy 2
Mr. P.B. Avasia's DR. STRABISMUS 7-12, Simmons 3
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Jnr.'s Ootman 8-0, Dillon 4

Did not run: Wall Street 9-0.

Won by head, short head and 4 lengths.

Time: 1min. 42secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 35 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 28 and Rs. 16 for places.

Second Tote paid Rs. 17-8 for win; Rs. 7-8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 8 for places.

The Race:—Lochmore made the initial running from Dr. Strabismus and Shaphir with Dopatta and Ootman in the rear. Shaphir assumed command while rounding the turn, and thereafter, stayed in front to stall the strong late challenge of Dopatta. Dr. Strabismus was third and Ootman a far away fourth.

Winner trained by C.H. Northmore.

7th Race: 5-15 p. m.

THE ROUS HANDICAP. Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. A.M. Khairaz's REDRESS 7-9, Dillon 1
H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's ABUNDANCE 8-13, Carslake 2
Mr. Eve's GRECIAN 8-2, Brace 3
Mr. M. Wemyss's Roll Up 8-6, Simmons 4

All ran.

First Tote paid Rs. 35 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 60 and Rs. 35 for places.

Second Tote paid Rs. 17-8 for win; Rs. 10, Rs. 30 and Rs. 17-8 for places.

The Race:— Grecian Orb dislodged his jockey at the barrier and bolted, taking no part in the race Redress streated away with a long head, then came Grecian, Roll Up Abundance and Fairford with

(Continued in column 4.)

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ADVANCE BOOKING
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POLO PLAYER INJURED

Removed To Hospital For Treatment

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7.

Mr. C. E. P. Chauvel, playing for the 19th. K. G. O. Lancers A. in the final of Radhamohan Polo Tournament, received serious injuries necessitating his removal for medical aid, when in beginning of the second chukkar his pony fell over him.

He was replaced by Lance Daffedar Barkurdhar Khan. The Lancers won the match beating the Royals by six goals to— five. —A. P.

PIN POINT LANDING

Pal Chowdhury Wins Viceroy's Cup

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

The annual gymkhana of the Bengal Flying Club this afternoon was attended by Lady Willingdon, who presented the Viceroy's Cup to Mr. R. Pal Chowdhury for pin point landing.—A. P

(Continued from Col. 7.)

Crack of Dawn last. Redress was never headed and won in a canter. Abundance ran Grecian out of the second place by a neck.

8th Race: 5-45 p. m.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE. (Div. I).—Distance mile, furlong.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. A.M. Khairaz's WAALIM 7-9, Dillon 1
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's ARAB QUEEN 8-13, Evans 2
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's ZOZAN 8-0, Selby 3
Mr. D.D. Chawan's Bushboos 8-2, W. McCarthy 4

Did not run: Rushdi 7-6.

First Tote paid Rs. 47 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 93 and Rs. 36 for places.

Second Tote paid Rs. 23-8 for win; Rs. 10, Rs. 46-8 and Rs. 18 for places.

The Race:—Arab Queen raced to the front at flag-fall to show the way to Dahes, Sarsam and Hakim Pasha. Waalim was in the rear. This order was practically unchanged until the field turned into the straight, where Dahes suddenly fell back. Arab Queen and Zozan were fighting it out, when Waalim drew up with a smooth run and smothering all opposition won comfortably.

Italian Demand On Abyssinia

Sequel To Alleged Attack On Somaliland Outpost Killing 60

ROME, December 7.

Sixty subjects of Italian Somaliland are reported to have been killed and 400 wounded. It is believed that the Abyssinian casualties are very heavy. Two Italian bombing planes assisted in the dispersal of the Abyssinians. Previously the Italian Somaliland forces had been hard pressed.

The Italian Government has addressed a demand to the Abyssinian Government for satisfaction for the attack. The King of Italy passed near the scene of fighting during his recent visit to Italian Somaliland when the frontier was peaceful.

It is stated in Abyssinian circles here that the Abyssinian Government was in no way connected with the attack. Considerable friction has recently existed between Italian Somaliland and Abyssinia with reference to the frontier delimitation and cattle grazing preserves.

Surprise Expedition By Abyssinia

ROME, Dec. 7.

A strong body of Abyssinians armed with machine guns, rifle and cannon made an unexpected attack on the Italian outpost at Well Ualual in Italian Somaliland, but were routed after reinforcements were brought up, leaving the munitions littered over a distance of ten miles.

A similar attack was made in the middle of November on the Italian Consulate at Gondar in which a guard was killed and two were injured led to a strong Italian protest and an Abyssinian undertaking to meet the demands for reparation.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S WATER SUPPLY PROBLEM

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

A comprehensive survey of the whole of Britains water supply system, which proved inadequate in many parts duri - the recent drought will be undertaken by Government, according to the announcement of the Minister of Health in the House of Commons.

A Water Survey Committee, composed of scientists and men of practical experience, will be established to advise on the survey and progress of measures undertaken.

NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Breaking-point for tired nerves comes very soon in this country—but it never comes without warning. When you get tired or over excited easily, when your appetite fails, when continued headache make life unendurable—THEN is the time to give your nerves the quick-acting tonic of Vitophenes. A nervous breakdown is very serious. Vitophenes will keep your nerves, your brain and body in perfect trim Try one bottle—it cannot fail to make a great improvement in your health.

Vitophenes taken regularly, supply the essential ingredients of egg yolk, lecethin, Red Bone Marrow and other highly nutritive compounds to the nerves and system. Their immense value to both sexes, of all ages, has been proved by reliable medical authorities.

VITOPHENES

The swift sure remedy for shattered Nerves.

CASTOPHENE MFG. CO., (India), Post Box 2187, Bombay.

NIEMOLLER AND KOCH TO BE ARRESTED

Political Consequences Will Be Applied To Church Disputants

BERLIN, Dec. 7.

The temporary lull in the Church controversy is apparently ending. It is rumoured that Fighting Pastor Niemoller and Bishop Koch of Oeynhausen, both of the Confessional Opposition, head the list of thirty Pastors to be arrested by the Secret Police after the Saar plebiscite.

It is stated that the Pastors will be charged with insubordination to Hitler, instigation to rebellion and high treason by having connection with the foreign press.

There was an instance of more stringent action againts the opposition last night when the meeting which Niemoller was addressing was dissolved by the police, because Niemoller referred to Reichsbishop Mueller.

Another hint was given by the Minister of Interior, who in speaking at Wiesbaden to-day declared that the Government was no longer willing to allow intrigues against the state under the guise of Christian interest, and was determined to apply political consequences to this class of "enemies and traitors."—Reuter.

A Lyallpur messages says, it is reliably understood that the Punjab Traders Association is considering holding of a Representative Provincial Traders Conference to consider the position created by the passage of the Debts Bill.

JAYAVASIKARANI

A TALISMAN OF DIVINE POWER.

For the last 16 years I have been preparing, through the blessings of my Deity with regular fasting and penance, the Jayavasikarani talisman which is used by innumerable people, irrespective of castes and creeds in different parts of the world, with resultant benefits. The mysterious effect of the Jayavasikarani lies in setting aright the family differences, mental anxiety, family quarrels, ill-health absence of intimacy between husband and wife, planetary evil influences, financial stringency, unlucky effects, and also in bringing happiness and peace to the family. Children by wearing this will attain happiness and get rid of the dhosas and will be hale and healthy. Females will get good health and lively complexion. To the merchants, students and professionists it is a great boon for progress. A welcome opportunity to the persons suffering from chronic disease, and untold troubles to buy this world famous talisman which presupposes luck, fortune and happiness. Persons of all caste and creed, men, women or children can wear this To get rid of the unexpected misfortunes in naturally anticipated success purchase from us Our SPECIAL JAYAVASIKARANI which will fight out the adverse effects on you.

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N.B. There is nothing special rites to perform for wearing the talisman. Please either cut the Lucky coupon below or send the same particulars written on separate page. ADDRESS MUST BE CLEARLY WRITTEN IN ENGLISH.

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Sir,

Please be kind enough to send Jayavasikarani talisman Ten One to my address (by V. P. or M. O. sent).

Awaiting your parcel eagerly.

MY ADDRESS. Yours Sincerely,

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INDIANS IN AUSTRALIA

No Political Disability, Says A. M. Choudhry

MADRAS, December 8.

Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhuri, Deputy President of the last Assembly, and the Indian Delegate to the Melbourne Centenary, who returned from Australia yesterday started for Calcutta last night.

Interviewed by the "United Press" on the conditions of Indians in Australia, Mr. Choudhuri said that, though the Immigration Law was strictly enforced against the Asiatics, the Indians settled in Australia did not seem to be suffering from any political disability and were well treated generally.

Since the visit of Rt. Hon. Mr Srinivas Sastri and other distinguished Indians, continued Mr. Choudhuri, there was growing recognition in Australia of the value and importance of India to the British Commonwealth of Nations and increasing desire to cultivate friendly relations with India and her people.

News about India was so scanty in Australia, Mr. Choudhuri, however, added, that he did not know the results of the Indian Assembly elections till his arrival at Colombo.—United Press.

CARGO STEAMER ON FIRE

Futile Fight To Put Down Flames

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Serious fire has broken out in the forehold of the British-Burmese Company's liner "Chindwin." The vessel arrived at Avonmouth yesterday from Rangoon with cargo of rice, and oil cake. The combined efforts of the gasmasked firemen, lascars, firefloat Avonmouth and Bristol fire brigades were unable to subdue the flames, though they fought for several hours. The passengers were all clear before the discovery of the fire. The vessel is still burning.—Reuter's Special.

TELEGRAMS TO AIR PASSENGERS

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

An experiment whereby it will be possible for private individuals to communicate with friends flying on the Indian and South African air routes has been announced by the Post Office.

From December 10, certain post offices in London and in a number of provincial towns will accept telegrams addressed to passengers in Imperial Airways' machines travelling between Alexandria and Karachi, and Alexandria and Cape Town.

INDIAN ART EXHIBITION

LONDON, Dec. 7

The Queen has lent two pictures "Shah Jehan's Dream of the Taj" by Ranada Ukil, and "seshanna of Mysore", by Faizee Rahamin, for the India Society's Exhibition of Modern Indian Art.

Preparations for opening the exhibition by the Duchess of York on December 10. are now complete.—Reuter.

WING COMMANDER'S WIFE KILLED

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Mrs. Maxwell, wife of the Wing Commander Reginald Stuart Maxwell, who was awarded the air-force cross for distinguished services during the evacuation of Kabul in 1929, and the Second Command of the first air-force in Cairo and Cape exercise, flight and was killed by gunshot wounds in the officers quarters at the base of the aerodrome at Leuchars Fife Scotland.

It is understood the gun went off while it was being cleaned.—Reuter's Special.

DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION RESIGNS

PARIS, Dec. 7.

The disciplinary commission established by the French Rugby Federation to "clean-up" rugby in France has resigned.

It is reported that certain rugby directors unofficially endeavoured to bring pressure to bear on the disciplinary commission, to be specially lenient towards players who might be tempted to transfer to the Professional Rugby League. The commission objected and resigned.

EVELYN LAYE WEDS

YUMA (Arizona) Dec. 7.

The British actress and actor Miss Evelyn Laye and Mr. Frank Lawton have married.—Reuter.

UNFETTERED POWERS OF GOVERNORS

(Continued from page 1)

vant belonging to these services are appealable to the Governor.

Recruitment and conditions of service even for future entrants to the Indian Civil Service and police are to continue with the Secretary of State. It will not be permissible to the Ministry and the Legislature to make any changes in the number of posts and cadre. The establishment of double chambers in Bombay and Madras is a new feature of the report. Indirect election to the Lower House, Federal Legislature, has been for the first time recommended. Provisions regarding commercial discrimination, legislative and administrative, have made very stringent. No measure can be passed which will subject British goods, directly or indirectly, to discriminatory treatment.

CONCESSIONS TO COS. REGISTERED IN BRITAIN

The companies, incorporated now or hereafter in Britain, have been exempted from any conditions imposed by law in India, relating to place of incorporation, domicile, residence, etc., of directors and shareholders, but if any restrictions are imposed on Indian companies in England India is to have the liberty of imposing similar restrictions against English companies. Still more stringent provisions are recommended for ships and shipping. It is not premissible for the Indian Legislature to impose any restrictions against any ships, passengers or cargo, belonging to any British subjects, domiciled in Great Britain, such as are imposed in England against Indian ships. This condition regarding reciprocity is altogether unmeaning and one-sided. There is no possibility of any Indian companies establishing any industries in England, competing with British subjects there. Nor is there any possibility of Indian ships operating in British waters and competing with British shipping. While British shipping with its vast resources is presently strangling the infant shipping industry in India, India not allowed to reserve even her costal shipping to her nationals as other countries do.

UNFETTERED POWERS

The Governor-General and Governors are given unfettered powers to withhold sanction at their discretion to measures including tariffs, which in their opinion are discriminatory in effect though not in form, and in this respect they are not restricted for terms of statutory provisions against discrimination. The previous consent of the Governor-General is required to any amendment to the Reserve Bank Act and any legislation affecting the currency and exchange. Similar sanction is also required for any legislation affecting the constitution and powers of the railway authority.

The report recommends introduction of a vital and far-reaching change in the constitution of Indian High Courts. Ever since chartered High Courts came into existence the post of Chief Justice has by law and practice been confined to barristers. The report proposes to make I C S., by judges eligible for the post of Chief Justice. This change will very seriously affect the prestige and confidence in which the High Courts are at present held. The porvision in the present High Courts Act under which the civilians are appointed to the High Court Bench were passed at a time when no Indian bar of requisite quality was in existence. Nearly 100 years have passed by, since when, and there is a strong bar in India consisting both of Indians and Europeans.

H. C CHIEF JUSTICESHIPS

Time has, therefore, come for recruitment of High Court judges wholly out of the bar in India and England. Instead of taking such a step the report makes a highly reactionary recommendation in the contrary direction, by proposing to make Civil Service judges eligible for the post of Chief Justice. The Services Sub-Committee in the first R. T. C. expressed the opinion that recruitment for the judicial offices should no longer be made from Indian Civil Service. The Committee recommend perpetuation of the present system under which members by the Indian Civil Services are appointed Governors of provinces. The system is entirely unsuited to the new constitution for the successful working of which Governors would require more political sagacity and experience than the administrative experience and capacity. As under the new Constitution members of Civil Service can ordinarily rise only to posts of secretaries at the centre and provinces, it will be highly anomalous to appoint such secretaries as Governors over the heads of Cabinet Ministers. The council strongly is of opinion that in future all Governors should be drawn out of men in public life in India and England.

CONGRESS CIRCLES SURPRISED

(Continued from page 1)

I would urge you to engage a lawyer."

Just as you please, said the Khansaheb, and got ready to accompany the officials.

Gandhiji and inmates of Ashram accompanied the Khansaheb upto the police car which was waiting a few yards away to take him to the District Magistrate's.—A. P.

BOMBAY CONGRESS OFFICES CLOSED

The General Secretary, of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee informs us that as a mark of respect against the arrest of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, a member of the Workng Committee under Section 124-A, offices of the B. P. C. C. and of the seven District Congress Committees of the seven wards were closed on Saturday and will remain closed to-day (Sunday).

SURPRISE IN CONGRESS CIRCLES

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Dec. 8.

The news of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's arrest, while talking to Gandhiji yesterday evening at Wardha, was received with great surprise in Congress circles.

Interviewed on Khansaheb's arrest Babu Rajendra Prasad said, "the arrest of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is a rude reminder of our helpless position even in times of so-called peace.

"The country has to take this kind of reminder calmly and proceed with the chalked-out line of constructive work at present without being deflected in any way such disturbing events.

"Khan Gaffar Khan stands for freedom, Hindu-Muslim unity and truth and non-violence. His arrest should strengthen our resolve to achieve these".

"INCONSISTENT WITH GOVT.'S CLAIM"

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, December 8.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari interviewed by your special representative on Abdul Gaffar Khan's arrest expressed the following opinion:—

"If the fact that Gandhiji has advised that Abdul Gaffar Khan should defend himself, it is not open now to say anything about the merits of the case but it is certainly open for one to say that Government in ordering his arrest and sanctioning the prosecution under section 124-A are pursuing a policy wholly inconsistent with the claim that Government are making that they want to promote Hindu-Muslim Unity and peaceful relations between the two communities and fostering the will to attain full National Freedom. These are the things for which and for which alone Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan stands."

SHOULD PROVE EYE-OPENER

Jairamdas On Frontier Gandhi's Arrest

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Dec. 8.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, general Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, when told about the arrest of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan said in an interview to your representative.

"The arrest at the present moment of a leader like Abdul Gaffar Khan, who has unshakable faith in non-violence is a clear indication of the new policy of the Government. The adoption of this policy proves in what spirit Government has taken the recent verdict of the electorate in support of the Congress.

It also conclusively demonstrates that the coming reforms are inspired with no real intention to loosen the hold of Britain on India and allow the people to come into their own. All this should be an eye opener to those who still believe that these reforms are a step forward. They constituted really a stupendous political mirage, and Khan Sahib's arrest should be for us all a disillusionment."

Communal Fracas IN S. Travancore

NAGERCOIL, Dec. 8.

A clash between Muslims and Christians of Kadiapattanam, a coastal village in South Travancore occurred as a result of which 4 Christians were seriously injured. The trouble arose over the Catholics' taking out a procession with music along a Muslim Mosque.—United Press.

Dr. B. C. Roy Answers Liberal Critics

Congress Still Wedded To Ideal Of Independence And Hence Patna Resolution On J. P. C. Report

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Dec. 8.

Dr. B.C. Roy interviewed on the Working Committee resolution on the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report and Liberal criticism thereof said·

"I am thankful to the President for giving me an opportunity of being present at the meeting of the Working Committee where important discussions took place. As regards the future outlook and programme of Congress members in the Assembly, as well as on the declaration regarding the new constitution it was my privilege also to be present in Bombay as a co-opted member of the Constitution Committee when the constitution of the Congress was being framed. It was therefore easy for me to follow the discussions at the meeting of the Congress Working Committee which has formulated its proposals regarding the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report which has followed closely the findings of the open session of the Congress at Bombay and which has subsequently been accepted by the country at large as the votes cast in favour of Congress candidates in the last elections amply demonstrate."

"NO SURPRISE."

"I am not surprised that Liberal leaders and prominent Independent leaders should consider that the Congress has made a mistake in not pressing for modifications in the reforms proposals but for rejection. They forget that the Congress is still wedded to its ideal of Independence. They forget that the most practical way of implementing this ideal is to press for the formation of Constituent Assembly which alone would be given the responsibility of drawing up a constitution for the country and which would necessarily have that sanction behind this, which would make constitution so drafted, acceptable to the people of this country. The Congress has immense faith in the practicability of convening such a Constituent Assembly and it is false reading of history to say that the formation of Constituent Assembly need necessarily be preceded by the overthrow of the existing government.

Every constituent assembly that history records consists of representatives of people and convened with the willing consent of the Government. I am perfectly sure that the position taken up by the Congress is a correct one under the circumstances."

"ZAMINDAR" TO DEPOSIT SECURITY

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

The management of the "Zamindar," an Urdu daily, has decided to deposit within 10 days a security of Rs. 4,000, of which Rs. 3,000 for the paper and Rs. Rs. 1,000 for the press.—United Press.

The fire in the forehold of the British Burmese Company's vessel "Chindwin" has been extinguished.

Armed with a letter of introduction from Peanchen Lama to the Tibetan authorities, four young Chinese explorers are 'en route' from Peking to Tibet in an attempt to climb the Everest.

The Minister for Health, Sir Hilton Young, announced in the House of Common on Friday that after consultation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, it has been decided to undertake a comprehensive inland water survey of Great Britain.

BR. SHIP LAUNCHED FROM AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE, Dec. 7.

By operating a switch in the City Hall, Brisbane where he was attending the ex-servicemen's concert, the Duke of Gloucester launched the new twenty-four thousand ton Orient liner "Orion" at the Vickers-Armstrong yard at Barrow-in-Furness.

The Duke broadcast a speech which was heard at Barrow.—Reuter.

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MOST REMARKABLE OF ROYAL COURTESANS

Noted French Author Paints Vivid Pen-Picture Of Cleopatra

Ambition, love, and pride are, says M. Gaston Delayen, "perhaps the things which have changed least beneath the masks of humanity." In his projected trilogy of biographies, "Beneath Ancient Masks," he devoted his first volume to Cicero as a victim of ambition; in the third, he proposes to display Octavius Augustus as a monument of pride. The second volume, a translation of which, by Mr. Farrell Symons, is just published ("Cleopatra," Dent) reveals the influence of love upon human action in the life of Cleopatra, the Egyptian queen, who shares with Helen of Troy the greatest celebrity for fatal beauty in ancient history (writes Mr. Malcolm Elwin, in "John O'London's Weekly.")

Most people's knowledge of Cleopatra is confined to Shakespeare's play, which truly depicts her as the complete seductress, accomplished in every art of fascination, but implies that she, as well as Antony, was prepared to sacrifice everything for their love. Actually she ensnared Antony, as she captivated young Pompey and Julius Caesar before him, for political reasons. She relied upon her beauty and arts of allurement to subjugate men, and M. Delayen's subject is the effect of the love she inspired, not that she felt.

HALF A JEWESS.

She was born in 69 b.c., the eldest daughter of Ptolemy Auletes by a relation of the King of Judea, and was therefore half a Jewess. When she was seventeen her father died, and by his will she and her brother jointly succeeded to the throne of Egypt as Cleopatra VI and Ptolemy XII. Her brother was eight years her junior, but custom compelled her to marry him on ascending the throne. Such marriages were common with Egyptian royalty, and the disparity of age in this case was no impediment, for Egyptian women were notoriously licentious. It is related of one of the Pharaohs, who was blind, that the gods promised to restore his sight as soon as he met a woman who was faithful to her husband, but though he sent for the queen, her ladies of honour, the women of the city, the provinces, and the country, he eventually had to seek the remedy among foreign women!

Cleopatra was twenty when Rome was thrown into civil war by the struggle between Caesar and Pompey. Thinking that Pompey must prevail, she enlisted Egypt on his side, and when the general sent his son to Alexandria as his ambassador, Cleopatra detained him as her lover. Cneius Pompey, the young and handsome heir to an illustrious name, was her only genuine passion, but even in his case she did not allow sentiment to interfere with diplomatic policy. On the defeat and assassination of her lover's father, she determined on a bold throw to secure Julius Caesar's favour. Staking everything on her beauty and power of fascination, she had herself rolled up in a soldier's blanket and smuggled into the conquer's palace, where she found her way to his bedchamber.

HER ADORABLE VOICE.

Though she is said to have been "the most beautiful of women, enchanting to see and to hear," it was not so much her beauty as "the seductiveness of her entire person, which was rather small, combined with the happiest of dispositions," which made her irresistible and "left in the heart and the mind a thorn that pricked to the quick." She had an aquiline nose, a chin "slightly pronounced," eyes with the limpid splendour of amethysts, and such "an adorable voice" that "it was an infinitely voluptuous pleasure merely to hear her speak."

Young King Ptolemy revolted against his sister-wife and her Roman lover, but he was at length routed in a battle at the mouth of the Nile and drowned in the river. Leaving his troops behind to consolidate Cleopatra's position, Caesar tore himself away from his mistress and returned to Rome. But he was unable to forget her, and after two years he sent for her and her son, Caesarion, to come to Rome. He occasioned great scandal by installing her in his own villa, but though she remained there three years, she behaved with more decorum than most fashionable Roman matrons. Rome, however, regarded her with suspicion, and when Caesar's assissination dashed her hopes of ever becoming an emperor's wife, she hurriedly returned to Egypt.

MEETING WITH ANTONY.

The vengeance of Mark Antony and Octavius on Caesar's murderers is well known, as is the subsequent story of Antony's disastrous love for Cleopatra:—

"Antony seemed to Cleopatra indubitably to be the master of the future appointed by destiny. Caesar being no more, it was with him that she must link her fate, that of her throne, and above all that of her son.

"She set out to seduce him as she had seduced Caesar. She knew how to display her charms to the best advantage. Sailing into Tarsus to meet him, in an ornamental galley rowed by her maidens, she "reclined beneath an awning of cloth of gold," surrounded by children dressed as Cupids, herself "clothed only as Venus Anadyomene rising from the waves."

For over ten years, during which time she bore him three children, Antony's fatal affair with Cleopatra lasted. For a time he forsook her to live prudently with the virtuous Octavia, but he returned, more infatuated than ever, and publicly married her. In spite of his abandonment to the pleasures she provided, he might still have ruled the world with her if he had not attempted too much with a view to exciting her admiration for himself. As Cleopatra reflected in anguish:—

"Instead of having sought to render himself illustrious by the impossible conquest of Persia, and then carrying the war against Octavius into Europe, why had he not waited till Rome came to attack him in Egypt? Would the sickly and prematurely aged Octavius, who dreaded disorders—the cool and prudent, but timorous schemer, the chicken-hearted admiral of Scylla, the incompetent general of Philippi, who had triumphed at Actium only because Antony had fled without fighting—ever have dared to risk his fortune by going to seek Antony in her arms?"

DESPAIR AND SUICIDE.

After his defeat at Actium, Antony committed suicide on hearing a false report of Cleopatra's death. Cleopatra momentarily thought to captivate Caesar and Antony. But she was nearly forty, and all the skill of Egyptian surgery in face-lifting could not restore her youthful freshness. She, too committed suicide—not for love, but because she saw no future before her.

All that now remains of Cleopatra are the two "needles" now in London and New York, which were part of the temple erected by her to Caesar and Caesarion at Alexandria. No likeness of her exists, but M. Delayen tersely the vividly re-creates the most remarkable of royal courtesans as she must have been.

A M'er youth inhabiting the Barda range of hills in Kathiawar snapped in a characteristic pose prior to reciting folk-songs with uncanny heartiness or "swing."

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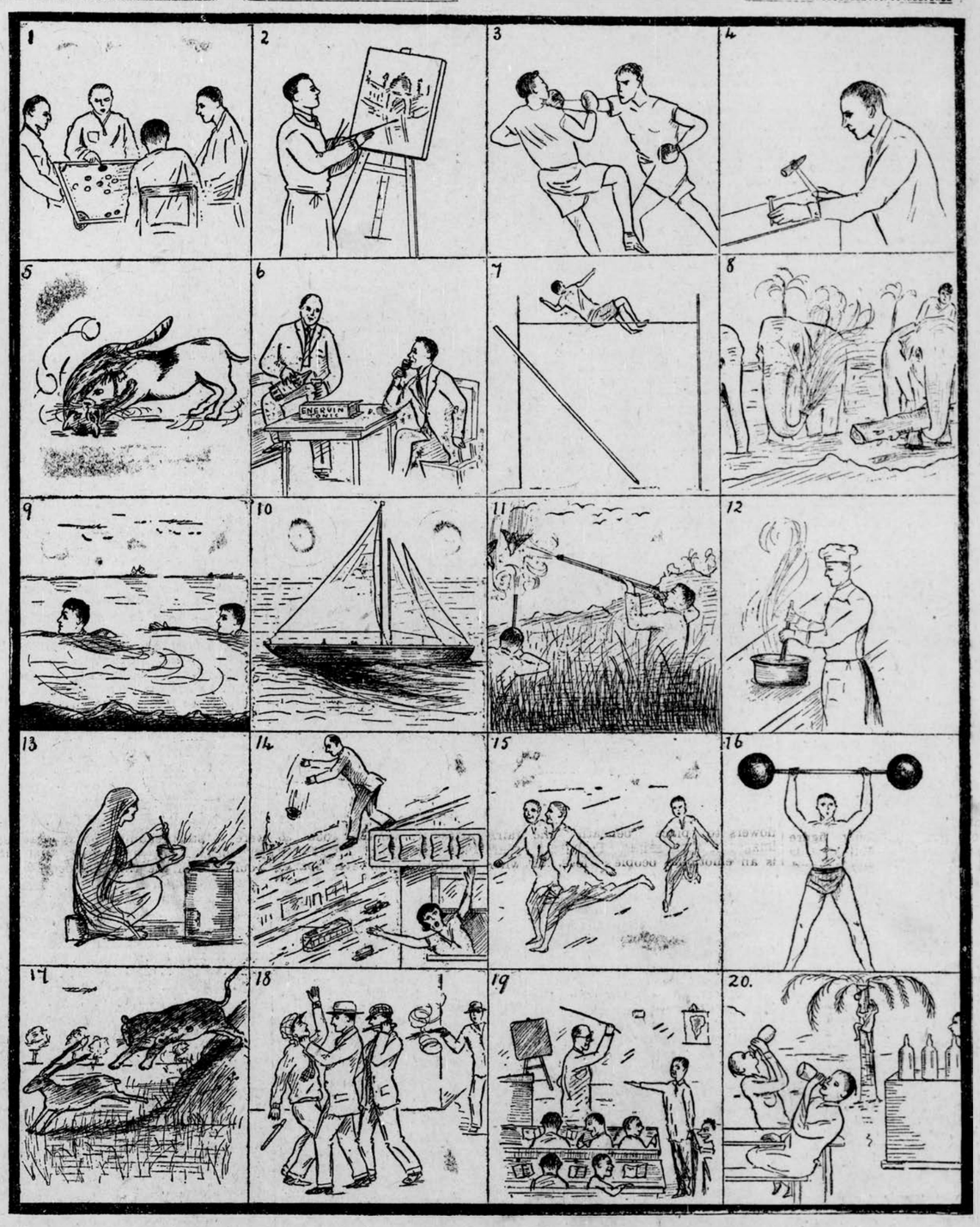

Here is a competition that will appeal to all. The clues are simple. There are twenty pictures and twenty clues. All you have to do here is to select the clues from the list and apply them to the right pictures. For example picture number 2 shows a man painting. On looking down the list of clues you will come across the word "PAINTING" number 14. You, therefore, enter number 14 against illustration number 2 in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures observing the rules given below and thus try to secure for yourself a substantial prize. Remember to send your entries before 13th December.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST AND MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address: Competition Manager, "Red House," 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.).

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to The Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 13th December 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition, on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 20th December, 1934.

COMPLETE LIST OF CLUES

1. SAILING	11. BOXING
2. KNOCKING	12. CHASING
3. COOKING	13. LIFTING
4. SHOOTING	14. PAINTING
5. PUNISHING	15. CLIMBING
6. FIGHTING	16. EXERCISING
7. JUMPING	17. DRINKING
8. KILLING	18. FALLING
9. STIRRING	19. ATTACKING
10. BATHING	20. PLAYING

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations	Clues.	Illustrations	Clues.
1		11	
2	14	12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

.....

Address.....

.....

Closing Date 13th December.

WOMEN AND NEW ORDER IN EUROPE

Italian Fascism, Russian Communism And German National Socialism Have Engendered Sharp Differences In Social Outlook And Political Aims Of Women Of Their Respective Countries

Sunday at St. Peter's, Rome. . . . . The young mother stands beside the baptismal font, steadying her infant before the surpliced priest. The ritual is completed with the sprinkling of a few drops of holy water upon the red, puckered head. Laughingly the mother dries them away, stilling the baby's wail with a gentle rocking and a kiss, (writes Mr. Samuel Lubell in the "New York Times Magazine").

A crowded street in Moscow. . . . . A broad-shouldered, full-hipped girl, hands thrust deep into the pockets of her khaki trousers, her tan work-shirt left open at the neck, swings along with head flung up, chest thrust forward. Robust energy is expressed in her long, powerful stride, almost like that of a lumberman.

A field in Germany. . . Half a dozen bare-headed women are setting foot-long sticks into the ground, marking off a vegetable patch with its wavering rows of earth. From time to time they glance back at the barrack sort of farmhouse topped with a swastika banner, the weary sag of their backs and the tired look in their faces suggesting the strain of a life to which they are unaccustomed.

Women have always been in the thick of things, but never more so than to-day. Italian fascism, Russian communism, German National Socialism fling their disparate challenges to a confused Europe, using similar methods of propaganda to foster distinctive types of dictatorship and divergent aims in politics and economics. The human differences are reflected in the position and bearing of their women.

ITALIAN MOTHER.

In Italy special rates prevail on the railroads for honeymooners; prizes and government positions await couples who achieve large families. Dieting has been assailed by Il Duce as injurious to the national health; the beauty of motherhood and the superior charm of the matronly figure have been lauded. But all this has not meant an uprooting and replanting of Italian home life or a forced return to the kitchen as have similar preachings in Germany.

For the Italian mother has never really been away from home; she has never ceased bringing her baby to the baptismal front. When Mussolini marched on Rome feminism was a minor movement; visions of freedom had failed to lure the Italian woman from the Catholic tradition of family life, from its emphasis on a natural division of labour, with the fairer sex tending the hearth.

There are women in Italy who are earning their livelihoods, chiefly as office workers and in factories. But their number is not great, and the idea of the emancipated woman, economically independent of man, is frowned upon.

Practically all Italians are suspicious of career-bent women. While universities and professions are not closed to women by law, custom and early marriages are effective barriers. Few Italian women are seen at the theatre, and rarely alone. When visitors call to transact business, wives go into another room, as was their wont in ancient Pompeii. In the agricultural south men boast openly that they 'know how to take care of their women." In Rome, when the family interrupts the Sunday walk to stop at a sidewalk cafe, the wife and children sit by as the head of the house sips his cup of coffee.

Greater educational advantages, an increased sense of personal responsibility and a modern craving for sports indicate that the Italian woman has not been untouched by the march of change. Games and physical exercises are stimulated by Fascists as an aid to the rearing of a sturdy race of mothers. Young girls are trooped into special organizations and imbued with the ideals of a totalitarian State.

Still, wandering through narrow streets of Rome, one sees women and little girls taking their half-filled water bottles and jars of flowers to place beneath the images of their saints. Perhaps it is an emotional people's love of the theatrical—or is it the poor's need of faith?—In an overpopulated country, lacking in most natural resources, poverty is ever present. Despite Mussolini's plans for a "corporate unity" of production, hard toil and meager rewards remain the Italian family's lot and the appeal of religion has not lessened. Fascism has merely given a new expression to established customs and recognized relationships.

SEX-EQUALITY IN RUSSIA.

In the Soviet Union women are taught to look on religion not as a source of mental comfort and security but as a grim reminder of oppression and slavery. All the social evils of the Czarist order have been lumped together as a capitalist exploitation of mass superstition, and communism has been portrayed as the cure-all. The yashmark has been linked with social injustice, the sale of brides with speculation in commodities; Stalin has warned women "to guard the collective farm system as the apple of their eye," for only there "will they have the opportunity of becoming equal with men."

Under the Czars no portion of the population was so completely suppressed, so thoroughly degraded as were the women. Proverbs like "A chicken is not a bird and a woman is not a human being," and laws forbidding wives from hiring out unless their husbands consented reflected an Asiatic subjection. Under the Bolsheviki all social barriers, restraints and inhibitions have been swept away and the Russian woman is free to give and to receive love, to be married or divorced at will, to bear children or not.

There is no "head" of the family, man and wife are equal. Either can be made to pay alimony or to provide in case of sickness or disability, and both are responsible to the State for the care of their children. No custom-decreed division of labour keeps women at the oven while men are busy at machines. The pace of Socialist construction requires every available pair of hands; the fear of war demands that women be trained to fill the gaps of those who may be sent to the front.

Creches for infants and public-feeding establishments for workers have freed mothers and wives from the drudgery of housework and ever-increasing multitudes are responding to the roar of the dynamo. From 1930 to 1933 the number of women employed in the major industrial enterprises doubled, soaring close to the 2,000,000 mark. More than 500,000 women are members of the Communist party, almost 70,000 are shock workers, and more than 350,000 are in the government service.

Every field of endeavour has been invaded. Women can be seen breaking away the ice from railroad tracks with pick and shovel; or digging in the subways carrying huge planks through the streets, working in shipyards and coal mines and even serving in the Red Army.

CO-EDS.

All Soviet schools are co-educational. In the higher medical colleges almost three-fourths of the students are women, for Russians prefer female physicians. Woman's role in scientific work is expanding steadily. In many lines women have proved more efficient being less inclined to absenteeism and suffering fewer penalties than men.

It is not that the Russia tovarisch is more amazon than feminine. The young Komsomol I watched on the train, kissing and wiggling her baby brother's naked foot, seemed no different from the Italian mother at St. Peter's. While Mussolini still finds it necessary to propagandize for an increased birth rate, 10,000 babies are born every day in Soviet Russia, and in 1933 more than 12,000,000 infants were cared for in the creches and pre-school nurseries. Unlike the German youth, the Russian does not wait until he has "a solid position" before marrying, and every Soviet university has its creche for the students' babies. Love of children and of a family are strong in Russia, only life is so intense and expansive that they represent but a fraction of the interests of the Soviet woman.

NEW WOMAN OF TURKEY.

The director of the Turkish Woman's Club in Baku, a slim, fairly attractive woman, about 30 years old, was rolling a cigarette when I entered. Her eyes sparkled when she heard that I was an American interested in her work.

We went through the club and every feature in the struggle to develop a new Russian woman was duplicated in some one of the rooms, from the "illitracy liquidation classroom" where a score of girls were reading aloud, to the textile factory where more than 1,200 women were employed in two seven-hour shifts. A crudely built theatre, a library with 10,000 volumes all in Turkish, a medical and physical-culture room with first-aid cabinets and war preparedness posters, a creche and a children's playroom all were visited, but it was the music room that seemed best to reveal the club's spirit.

Seven dusky girls, seated on stools before an instructor, were strumming away like mad on Turkish "tars."

"They don't play very well, do they?" the director remarked as we left. "But it's more important that they play at all. Before the revolutioen it was considered shameful.

"We had so little freedom then," she continued. "And now we have so much that we hardly know what to do with it. All we know is that we want to change things completely from what they were before. And we have. We work everywhere, even in the oil refineries!"

HITLER'S WOMEN.

To the women of Germany the concept of freedom is different. A large minority have tried careers in the past, but most of them never lost their affection for home life, their pride in being the world's model hausfrauen. Those whose prime motive was to make an independent success have been sorely disillusioned, for earning a living in post-war Germany has not been easy. Toiling in an electric appliance factory for fifty pfennigs an hour does not breed a love of the machine.

Defeat in the war, revolution and inflation undermined Germany's social structure and the depression removed more underpinnings. Women who wanted to get married found that the men they knew could barely feed and clothe themselves. Many who were married had to support jobless husbands. Family life was imperiled, particularly in the large cities, and an increasing number of women were forced to the streets.

Hitler held out the hope of homes and husbands, and that was all that the women asked. Weary and disillusioned, they sought security and not the adventure of untrodden fields. Women had no place in politics, Hitler held; they had no business competing with men in man's work. The republic's cardinal "sin" had been that it degraded "the noblest vocation of woman, being a mother"; it had forced women to take up tasks for which they were unsuited by nature and had introduced alien elements into the German race. Under the swastika marriages would be made possible, families would be taken from the cities and placed on farms cut out of large estates. A new pure and numerous race was to be born and woman would mother it.

The new Germany was to draw its nourishment from the soil, not from the artificial cities. Women were to stop reading books that put ideas into their heads; men would do all the thinking needed. Women's admission to universities was to be restricted to 10 per cent. of the enrolment. Smoking was distinctly a masculine prerogative and cosmetics were to be shunned as something viciously decadent. To be a woman was to be a mother, not a mannikin, factory worker, Reichstag Deputy or lawyer. "What man defined with outlines, woman was to fill with content."

RUSH TO THE ALTAR.

German women rallied to the Nazi standard. When Hitler came to power thousands cheerfully gave up their wearisome jobs to qualify for the marriage subsidies of household goods and furniture. In the tobacco plants married women were replaced by jobless husbands; at Erfurt girls gave up

(Continued on page 14)

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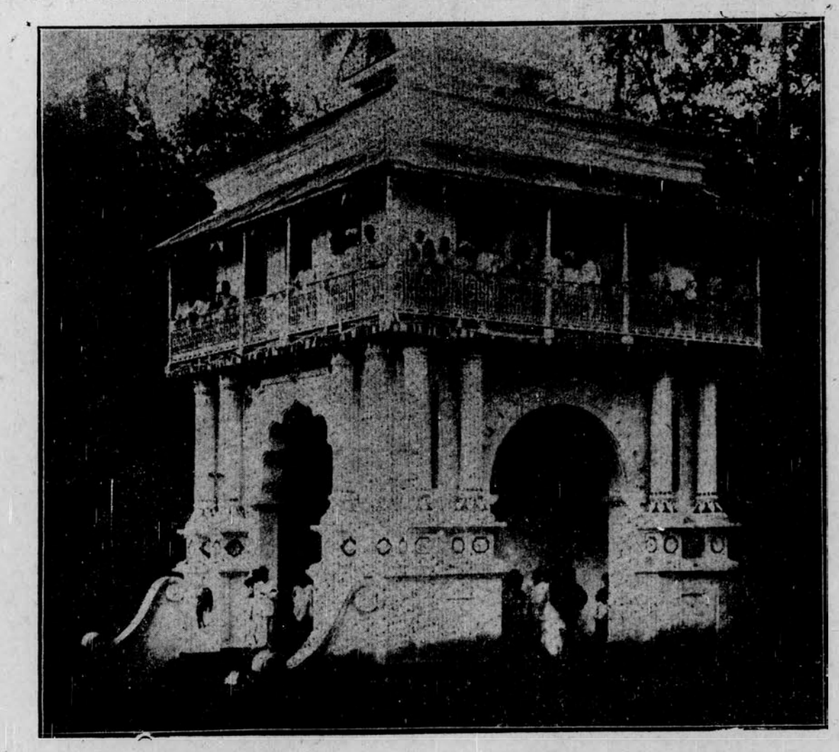

Main gateway of the temple of Sri Ramnath, Goa, built this year by Mr. P. G. Masurekar, Bar-at-Law, Rajkot, in mem ory of his deceased son.

Pen Portraits By H. G. Wells

GISSING—HENRY JAMES—EDMUND GOSSE —BARRIE—SHAW—BENNETT— HALDANE—ROOSEVELT

This second volume of Mr. H. G. Well's "Autobiography" fully confirms one's provisional judgment on the first—that in its candour, the justice of its "lighting," its analytical perception, this is one of the great "lives" of our time (observes a reviewer in the "Manchester Guardian"). Most autobiographies inevitably "dress up" the past; they dramatise; they are carefully posed; they have their judicious concealments. Probably it is only the artist who can be trusted to see himself and others objectively, without distortion, and, humanly speaking without vanity. However much he may deny it, Wells remains an artist. He has written nothing in his life more subtle, penetrating, and honestly revealing than some of the passages in this book.

It brings the story down from 1892 to the spring of the present year. The early chapters show Wells busily consolidating his position as a novelist. There is much talk of style and technique (talk usually and mainly condemnatory of the whole discussion); meetings with other writers—Henley, Gissing, Henry James, the Fabians, Hubert Bland, Shaw and the Webbs, Conrad and Arnold Bennett; descriptions of contracts, negotiations, literary "lunches"—the whole upward "woosh" of the rocket of success set down now with mellow detachment and a considerable irony of phrase.

BARRIE AND "BOONS"

They show well enough his genius for friendship. There is a charming story of Henry James, Edmund Gosse, and Barrie visiting him during a period of illness in 1898 to make tactful inquiries whether he needed assistance from the Royal Literary Fund. Wells, unconscious of their purpose, launched out upon a general dissertation, on broad theoretic lines, on the inadvisability of "subsidising" a writer.

"Perhaps you're right," meditated Barrie, and went on after a pause to tell of how when he first came to London he did not understand the nature of a cheque. "I just put them in a drawer and waited for the fellow to send me the real money," he said. "I didn't see the sense of them."

He helped himself to a buttered bun. "When first I came to London," he remarked, "I lived almost entirely on boons. . . . ."

The sketches of literary figures are acute, but, on the whole, kindly; they mostly play very agreeably round those misunderstandings and occasional blank incomprehensions natural in the relations between the conscious and deliberate "artist" and a propagandist with a fundamentally political mind.

There is Henry James, for example, who thought of The Novel as

"an Art Form and of novelists as artists of a very special and exalted type. He was concerned about their greatness and repute. He saw us all as Masters or would-be Masters, little Masters and great Masters, and he was plainly sorry that "Cher Maitre" was not an English expression."

SHAW

Or there is Shaw. Wells first met Shaw at the theatre during one of the few nights of Wells's brief experience of dramatic criticism.

"Shaw was then a slender young man of thirty-five or so, very hard up, and he broke the ranks of the boiled shirts and black and white ties in the stalls with a modest brown jacket suit, a very white face, and very red whiskers. (Now he has a very red face and very white whiskers, but it is still the same Shaw.) He talked like an elder brother to me in that agreeable Dublin English of his. I liked him with a liking that has lasted a lifetime".

Shaw, however, "firmly believed in The Theatre as a finished and definite something demanding devotion; offering great opportunities for the human mind." Wells had not this hope.

"'Shows" there will certainly be, in great variety in the modern civilisation ahead, very wonderful blendings of thought, music, and vision; but, except by way of archaeological revival, I can see no footlight, proscenium, prompter's box, playwright, and painted players there."

That undervaluation of an art he does not understand, and the attempt to ride off on a froth of words from the business of understanding it is typical of the worst side of Wells's criticism.

Conrad appears on the road to Sandgate "driving a little black pony carriage as though it was a droshky and encouraging a puzzled little Kentish pony with loud cries and endearments in Polish, to the dismay of all beholders." "We never really got on well together," says Wells, and it is easy to see why. Neither could understand the other—Wells Conrad's artistic "agonising" any more than Conrad Wells's political enthusiasm.

"I have a feeling that the happy word is the gift, the momentary capricious gift of the gods, a flash of mother-wit. You cannot "train" for it; you cannot write well and forcibly without at times writing flatly, and the real quality of a writer is, like divinity inalienable. This incessant endeavour to keep prose bristling up and have it "vivid" all the time defeats its end. I find very much of Conrad oppressive, as overwrought as an Indian tracery".

ARNOLD BENNETT

Arnold Bennett might have been expected to have proved more congenial, and Wells's sketch of him is indeed one of the most sympathetic and understanding in the book.

"We both had a natural zest for life, and we both came out of a good old English radical tradition. We were liberal, sceptical, and republican. But beyond this we were very different animals more and more set upon changindeed. While I was becoming ing my world and making it something entirely different, and while Conrad was equally set upon wringing an unprecedented intensity of phrasing out of his, Bennett was taking the thing that is, for what it was, with a naive and eager zest. He saw it brighter than it was; he did not see into it and he did not see beyond it. He was like a child at a fair. His only trouble was how to get everything in the time at his disposal, music, pictures, books, shows, eating, drinking, display, the remarkable clothes one could wear, the remarkable stunts one could do, the unexpected persons, the incessant fresh oddities of people; the whole adorable, incessant, multitudinous lark of it."

Coming to the politicians, Wells's tone takes on some additional acerbity. Milner he found, "oddly enough, the most satisfactory intelligence" among a group which included Haldane, Grey, Bertrand Russell, L. S. Amery, and Lord Robert Cecil. Haldane was

"a self-indulgent man, with a large white face and an urbane voice that carried his words as it were on a salver, so that they seemed good even when they were not so. . . . I think he floated on strange compensatory clouds of his own exhalation. He rejoiced visibly in the large, smooth movements of his mind. Mostly he was very busy on his immediate activities; his case, his exposition, his reply, his lecture, and it was probably rare for him to drop down to self-scrutiny. When other men lie awake in the small hours and experience self-knowledge, remorse, and the harsher aspects of life, crying out aloud and leaping up to pace their rooms, Haldane, I am sure, communed quite serenely with that bladder of nothingness the Absolute until he fell asleep again."

For Balfour, as we know from the portrait of Mr. Evesham in "The New Machiavelli," Wells at one time had a scarce-bounded admiration, but that admiration was later modified.

"No doubt he had Grey were very fine gentlemen, but they were expensive to produce, and they did not give back to human society anything like an adequate return in mental toil and directive resolution for its expenditure upon them, for their great parks and houses, and the deference that was shown them."

ROOSEVELT AND SIMON

In the gallery of political portraits this "furious indiscretion" from the "shifting substance" of his talk with President Roosevelt this spring perhaps deserved to be included:

"Only one thing need be recorded, the President's manifest perplexity at some recent turns of British diplomacy, and the wonder that peeped out—a wonder we all share—over the question as to what Sir John Simon imagines he is up to, whether he represents any obscure realities of British thought, and, if not, why on earth, in the Far East and elsewhere, the two big English-speaking communities seem perpetually discordant and unexpected to each other."

These valuations and estimates can only give a poor indication of the book's quality. They show that at 68 Wells has lost none of his gift for ruthless valuation and analysis of men and measures. They cannot show, and no quotation can show, the mood of wisdom and resignation with which Wells now looks back both on the achievement and the failures of his life. And, in spite of such remarks as that on Shaw, it is the prevailing mood. He respects his own fame as little as he respects that of others. Are the younger critics eagerly consigning him to the dustbin? They will find that Wells has got there before them. He can even lay sacrilegious hands on Kipps, Susan Ponderevo, and Mr. Polly.

"I doubt if any of these persons have that sort of vitality which endures into new social phases. In the course of a few decades they may become incomprehensible; the snobbery of Kipps, for example, or the bookish illiteracy of Mr. Polly may be altogether inexplicable."

This book's lack of essential vanity is astounding. Was there ever a considereable artist who has treated himself as ruthlessly as this? And is that ruthlessness justified? No one certainly will fully understand this book who does not to some extent share Wells's political preoccupation. To review it adequately would involve writing a critical account of the idea of the World State and of Wells's connection with it for which there is no room here. One can only accept the honesty of his own valuation of the two sides of his work. If actually Susan Ponderevo and Mr. Polly should come to be remembered when the idea of a unified planet has joined the Greek City State and the Holy Roman Empire among the discarded lumber of the past, no one would be more bitterly disappointed than Wells. That, for him, would indeed be the final and unforgivable irony.

Has he got the right end of the telescope? And even if he has, does this single-eyed concentration and all the multitudinous spate of ephemeral pamphleteering in which it has involved him justify the focus in which he now places the trickle of creative writing which has never entirely failed since his earlier years We do not know. For the moment and in closing this book the uppermost feeling is one's own sense of abiding gratitude to this vivid, urgent being, who, for all his intermittent uncharitableness, his harshness of phrase and myopia of appreciation, has helped to rid the world of some ancient fears and superstitions and has never consciously pursued mean or petty ends—gratitude both for his life and for these books, its memorable record.

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

Essay In Self-Introspection

H. G. Wells Analyses His Origin, Growth And Maturity As Novelist And Propagandist

"EXPERIMENT IN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. DISOVERIES AND CONCLUSIONS OF A VERY ORDINARY BRAIN." By H. G. Wells. Volume I Victor Gollancz Ltd., 1934.

In this carefully written and extremely well-thought-out "experiment" in frankly telling the world about his early trials and tribulations, his first essays in teaching science and in literary craftsmanship Mr. Wells emphasizes repeatedly that it was "a very ordinary brain" which passed through this period of strenuous development. But this modesty ill befits the pedagogue who devotes page after page, not to narrations of incidents in his career but to philosophizing about the condition of industrial and political life in England during his teens and aniadverting with the sharp displeasure of a dissatisfied and impatient critic upon the foibles in educational policy and the looseness of thinking over political issues, at the time when he first came to London to make a living.

His boyish experiences as a draper's assistant, and his opportunities to study the system of elementary education afforded Mr. Wells excellent material as a novelist, when at last he considered himself efficient enough in the manipulation of style to begin to write. Mr. Wells relates these experiences but interleaves the narration with general observations on the development of his political creed. It is this factor, which, though it has enlarged the proportions of the tale, has undoubtedly added to its interest "My thought," Mr. Wells says, "has run very parallel to Communist lines, but my conception of a scientifically organised class-less society is essentially of an expanded middle-class which has incorporated both the aristocrat and the plutocrat above and the peasant, proletarian and pauper below."

It is this conception which Wells has developed in story form in his later work, and the passion of the missionary is so strong in him that he turns away from the narration of a piquant incident to the lengthy exposition of his political credo and educational ideals. Then he remembers that he must continue to describe what happened to "a very ordinary brain" and gets on to the rails again.

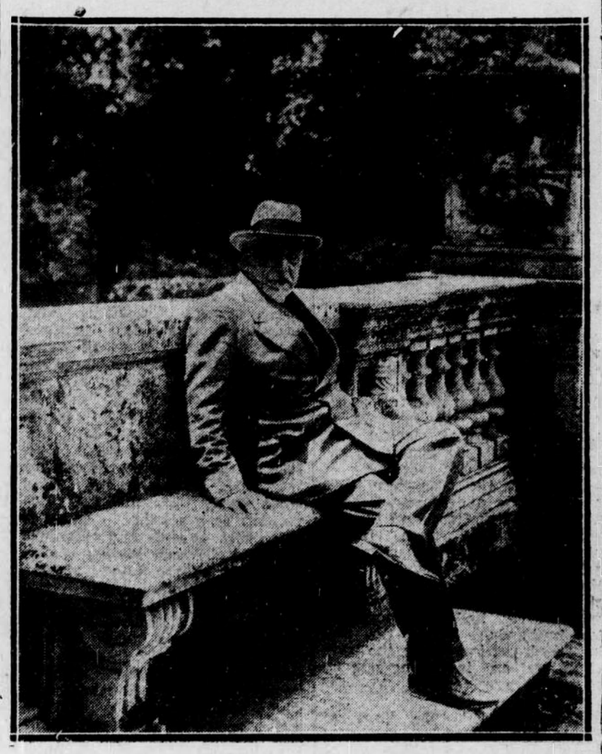
The methods of education during his boyhood days tempt him to a long dissertation on the evil of "terminating the education of an ordinary citizen before the age of fourteen." "Responsible people," he warns, "have still to realise as a class that a happy, stable progressive human community can be made possible only if—among several other necessary primary conditions—the new generation is held back under education until it is at least sixteen years old, before its life's roles are determined and conscious specialised economic citizenship begins." There is much food for thought here for Indian educationists.

Throughout the biography Mr. Wells is at great pains "to put his personal origins into the frame of human history" and to indicate how "the phases and forces" of the education which shaped him "were related to the great change in human conditions that gathered force during the seventeenth eighteenth and nineteenth centuries." In 1887, and the immediately following years, he says, people were "blind to the true proportions of things and particularly to the pace of change in things." He and other students in South Kensington went to listen with great curiosity to some who had a glimmering of the quality of this change, to Shaw "with a thin flame-coloured beard beneath his white illumined face" to Graham Wallace "drooping, scholarly and fastidious." These men, Wells says, "seemed to hold us in spirit but they seemed extremely sage in method." In an illuminating survey of the Socialist movement in England and the Continent and the activity of the Fabian Society, Wells notes that the only greatest common measure of socialist thinking in England in those days was "condemnation of the profit motive". He emphasizes that during the nineties what troubled his mind more and more was "the problem of direction" in a Socialist State and he poured out his discontent on the "Food of the Gods" of which he says that "it begins in cheerful burlesque and ends in poetic symbolism."

At last Mr. Wells "collapses" into successful journalism, can make a living by it and from a writer of engaging, humorous fiction emerges into a vigorous pamphleteer, with a mission in life. In "Modern Utopia" he throws out "the idea of a currency based on energy units." The end of the first volume sees Mr. Wells firmly established in London as a man of letters whose work is sought after, and whose descriptions of his own social and political reactions are eagerly read. What those reactions were, what his ideas are of "a planned world" we shall have to read in the second volume. He has promised a detailed account of them.

L. G. K.

WINNER OF NOBEL PRIZE



Signor Luigi Pirandello, the great Itallan Dramatist, has been awarded the Nobel Prize for literature this year.

GUJERATI LITERATURE

Padmini

PADMINI. by Krishnalal Shridharani, published by the Navayug Pustak Bhandar, Rajkot, price Rs. 1/8.

The heroic story of Padmini, the beautiful Rajput queen of Chitod whom Allauddin Khilji desired to possess and who in order to avoid the disgrace of it burnt herself alive, is the classic of the chastity of Indian womanhood. The treatment of the "sense of values" in Clive Bell's "Civilisation" and the perusal of Maurice Maeterlink's "Monna Vanna", suggested to the writer the metaphysical question whether morals or ethics justified the sacrifice of a woman's chastity if as a result thereof rack and ruin of large cities and destruction of the lives of millions of people were to be avoided. What should the sense of values viewed in its proper perspective dictate This is the problem worked out by the writer both in his preface and the text of the drama. Sentiment and the saving of thousands of innocent lives are weighed in the balance of metaphysics and it is demonstrated that the sublime sentiment of the preservation of one's chastity even by suicide by burning oneself is preferable to its sacrifice, as the moral reaction from the former course would be such for all time as to lift humanity to a higher level. The text, the pictures and the delineation of characters are all good and admirable.

K.

"GORAKH AYA," parts I and II, by Gunvantrai Acharya, published by the Fulchhab Karyalaya, Ranpur, price Rs. 1/8.

The story as to how Gorakh and his Guru Machhindra came to be misogynists is very old and prevalent all over India. With all the strength of their dislike for the fair sex both of them fall victims to the charms of women—such women, by the by, as had become man-haters. Around this legendary incident Mr. Acharya has grouped questions which agitate us as present, e. g., equality of men and women, whether it is possible for women to utilise men as helots and similar other matters. The theme, however, is so treated that the whole text reads like a pleasant story. It is an admirable attempt to view archaic events with modern spectacles.

K.

"DRASHTI PARIVARTAN...." by Vijayrai Kallianrai Vaidya, published by the Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad, price Rs. 1/4.

This is a translation of Tolstoy's work on religion translaed into English by Aylmer Maude. It has a preface and an introduction, both of which testify to a deep study by the writer of Tolstoy's life and philosophy. The six chapters on religion and morality, intelligence and the rudiment of religion, the ethics of religion, bequests to priests and others, are all of them such subjects as would interest and appeal to serious-minded readers and to thinkers. Those of them who do not know English and cannot read it in that language, will find that the thoughts and ideas of Tolstoy on this somewhat obscure and technical subject have been well brought out.

K.

"GATA ASOPALAN," by Sneha Rashmi, published by the Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad, price Rs. 1/8.

Gata Asopalan, the Singing (Asopalan) Tree is the title of one of the seventeen interesting stories printed in this volume. Some of them are original, some based on works in foreign language but all written in jail where the writer had got ample leisure to think and write. This particular writer is not the only one who has utilised his enforced jail life in this manner. Many other Gujaratis with literary tendencies have done so and Gujarati literature is the richer for all that. The stories are charmingly told and the writer can be assured that even though these are his first attempts in this direction, they are promising ones. Village life and city life are well portrayed. The first story, the story about the Fisherman's Girl and the story called Baba Jan may be singled out as part of the best work of the writer.

K.

Mr. Appasahib Ganpatrao Pawar, M.A., (Bombay), has just received his Ph.D. from the London University. Mr. Pawar studied at the London School of Oriental Studies, under the direction of Sir Dennison Ross, the Director of the School. He is a member of the Middle Temple, and will shortly be called to the Bar. Mr. Pawar was a student of the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and also a fellow of the same College.

Peter Davies is publishing "The Fairies Return," a collection of well-known fairy tales retold in the setting of an everyday world and written by authors who include A. E. Coppard, Clemence Dane, E. M. Delafield, and Lord Dunsany.

URDU PERIODICALS

"URDU" (Aurangabad)—the issue for the third quarter opens with Mr. Muhammad Mujib's article dealing with the early stages of novel-writing in Russia and in this connection the writer reviews the novels of some of the best fiction-writers of that country. Pandit Vanshi Dhar translates an article by Dr. Tagore on the comparative literature of the world and it is to be hoped that he learned translator will continue his labours for the benefit of the Urdu-knowing public. Mr. Shaikh Chand edits, in another article, the "Saqi Namah" of Dardmand and prefaces it with a critical review of his poetry, both Urdu and Persian. Article on Shaikh Mullah Nursrati, poet-laureate of Bijapur, is continued. Aziz Ahmad, a student of the Osmania University, writes a lyrical drama bringing out the inherent qualities of Omar Khayyam, Nizamulk and Hasan bin Sabbah as represented by their deeds. The whole drama is based on the popular legend that all these three were classmates and were the pupils of one and the same teacher. From the literary viewpoint, this drama has undoubtedly reached a high standard of excellence. Reviews of 40 books, including periodicals, are given at the end.

"SCIENCE" (Aurangabad)—In the issue for the third quarter the article dealing with the creation of man is continued. This instalment describes how man started inventing his alphabet in the earliest times. This series is in the form of a dialogue and is replete with interesting scientific information. In the article headed "Analysis of Mind" the writer deals with dreams in all their forms and their interpretation. It is well-written and is very engaging at the same time. Mr. Rifat Hussain's article on "water," Mr. Saiyed Asrar Husain's article on the "earthquake disaster in Bihar" and that of Saiyed Abdun-Haim on the "theory of relativity" are worthy of a careful perusal. The life and inventions of and discoveries made by Abu Musa Jabir who flourished in the 2nd and 3rd centuries of the Islamic era, are described by Mr. Dost Muhammad Khan in a forceful article. The last eleven pages contain useful scientific information dealing with everyday life.

"NAIRANGE-E-KHAYAL" (Lahore)—In the issue for November there are three or four article and stories which call for special attention, one of them is the one which deals with the merits of Masnavi Sehr-ul-Bayaney Amir Hasan, while the other gives a life-sketch of Firdausi, Persia's national poet. "Ashnan" is a readable story. Mir Kaliullah's description of the Taj of Agra, written in Persian and Urdu, is splendid and fully describes the beauties of that wonderful structure.

"ISMAT" (Delhi)—The November issue opens with a poem by Imdad Adimabadi in praise of the late Khatun-e-Akram who was connected with this journal and was a writer of great repute. In this connection Munshi Prem Chand's appreciation of her articles will be read with great interest, coming as it does from a well-known literary man of the day. This number is replete with useful contributions, both poetry and prose by lady writers. Several photographs also adorn this number.

BOOK NOTES

In their "If I were Dictator" series Messrs. Methuen are publishing a new volume, by Mr. Robert Lynd.

* * * *

In "The House of Routledge, 1834-1934," by F. A. Mumby, the centenary of Routledge is commemorated by the author of the standard history of "Publishing and Bookselling" in a story which throws light on letters during the last hundred years.

* * * *

A long book (450 pages, 334 diagrams), "The Game of Chess," will shortly be published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus It is by Dr. Tarrasch, recently deceased, who won the first prize in no fewer than seven international tournaments, twice without losing a single game.

* * * *

"Twentieth-century Houses," by Raymond McGrath, is to be published by Faber and Faber. This book deals with the progress and the revolution in domestic architecture since 1900. It describes the progress made in the planning, construction, equipment, and decoration of the house, and the causes and character of the changes in design.

* * * *

Under the title "The White Monk of Timbuctoo" Harrap w publish William Seabrook's authorised biography of the French missionary monk Pere Yakouba, who, renouncing a bishopric and abandoning his robes, married a negress, became the father of thirty children, and established for himself such power and prestige that he is now the most honoured and important Government officiacl in French West Africa.

* * * *

Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch's new volume of critical essays is entitled "The Poet as Citizen and other Papers."

Messrs. Faber and Faber publish a new work by Ely Culbertson called "Contract Bridge Red-Book on Play." This is a companion volume to Culbertson's Blue-book, which has become a classic of the game. The Blue-book dealt with bidding; the Red-book is concerned with the other main department of contract, plays and leads.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Co-operative Marketing, by G. R. Pillai (B. V. Book Depot, Trivandrum), price As. 8/.

On the Iconography of the Buddha's Nativity (Govt. of India) price Rs. 3/6.

Wounded Humanity, by B. K. Ghose, Calcutta.

India, Minto and Morley—1905-1910, by Mary Countess of Minto (MacMillan and Co.) price 21/.

The Rockfeller Foundation, Annual Report, 1933, New York.

The Secret of Matchams, by Nigel Burnaby (Ward Lock and Co., London.

The Grip of the Four, by Mark Cross (Ward Lock and Co., London).

Peril at Midnight, by Elaine Hamilton (Ward Lock and Co., London.)

The Three Blue Anchors, by Ottwell Bims (Ward Lock and Co., London).

Great Democrats, by A. Barratt Brown (Ivor Nicholson and Watson London) price 10/6.

Buffalo by Conyers Lang (Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London) price 18/.

King of Air Fighters, by Flight-Lieut. Ira Jones (Ivor Nicholson and Watson, (London) price 10/6.

King Henry V, by Philip Lindsay (Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London) price 10/6.

Vavi Drishti (Guj.) by Haribhai (Dakshinamurti, Bhavnagar).

Kalan Ghelan (Guj.- by N. E. Patel, Malad, price As. 3/.

Bhanio (Guj.) by N. E. Patel, Malad price As. 3/.

Foreign Testimony on the Italian War, 1915-18.

Jangalma Rakhadta (Guj.) by Mrs. Kapila Thakore (Gurjar Grantharatna Karyalaya Ahmedabad) price As. 4/.

Life; More Life, by C. Jinarajadasa (Theosophical Publishing House Madras).

Adyar Pamphlet No. 192 (Theosophical Publishing House, Madras).

Dincharya (Guj.) by B. G. Vaidya (Prasthan Office, Ahmedabad) price Rs. 1/8.

Sabarmati (Guj.) by Nagindas (Parekh (Prasthan Office, Ahmedabad) price Rs. 1/4.

Problems in Physics for F. Y. Students (The Lakhani Book Depot, Bombay) price Re. 1/.

Brihadaranyaka Upanishad

THE BRIHADARANYAKA UPANISHAD, with the Commentary of Shankaracharya. Translated by Swami Madnavananda, with an Introduction by Mahamahopadhyaya Prof: S. Kuppuswami Shastri, M.A., I.E.S. Published by Advaita Ashrama, Mayavati, Almora Dt., U.P. Pp. XXVI plus 960. Price Rs. 6.

The Brihadaranyaka Upanishad is not only one of the oldest Upanishads, but also the greatest and the biggest among them. It is reckoned as the greatest Upanishad not only because of the transcendental character of its central theme—which is the identity of the Brahman or the Universal Spirit with the Atman or the individual soul—but also because this great doctrine, which later becomes the central doctrine of Vedanta philosophy, is expounded in this Upanishad in a more systematic and consistent manner than in any other Upanishad. Some Western scholars—and, following in their footsteps, a few Indian scholars too—have been disposed to regard this Upanishad as nothing but a conglomeration of disjointed and divergent doctrines and views, but as Prof. Shastri points out in his Introduction, those who carefully study this Upanishad and Shankara's commentary thereon will not fail to discover that "the Brihadaranyaka thought is an integral whole which is rooted on the advaita doctrine and has it as its precious fruit, which uses a sound system of exposition and dialectics easily lending themselves to being expressed in the terms of the Gautamiya logic, and which refuses to accommodate itself in a satisfactory manner to any form of pluralistic realism or to any kind of the timid spiritual and metaphysical compromises involved in the bheda—bheda (difference-cum-identity) phases of monistic thought belonging to the Pre-Shankara or Post-Shankara stage in the history of Vedanta."

The Rishi Yajnavalkya is the central figure of this Upanishad. He is also the greatest figure of the Upanishadic age. Alone among the Rishis of old Yajnavalkya has been honoured by succeeding generations with the unique title of "Yogeeshvara" or prince of Yogees or philosophers. Few who have any acquaintance with the sublime teachings of this sage, which are to be found scattered in the Brihadaranyaka and Chhandogya Upanishads, the Shatapatha Brahmana and the Smriti which goes by his name, as well as in the Mahabharata and some of the Puranas, will dispute his title to the supreme honour conferred on him by an admiring and grateful posterity. Even in his life-time he was venerated as the most learned among his contemporaries and the few who dared to measure their intellectual powers with him had to go away crest-fallen.

That Yajnavalkya was a really historical figure and not merely a mythical one must appear reasonably certain from the numerous incidents related of his private life as distinguished from the traditions that have gathered round his career as a philosopher. Not only the sublime episode of his renunciation of hearth and home in the evening of his life—immortalised in the Maitreyopakhyana of the present Upanishad, wherein the highest philosophical doctrines ever uttered by human lips are propounded in words of matchless eloquence by this sage to his younger wife, Maitreyi—but quite a number of other incidents related of him in this Upanishad as well as elsewhere, portray him as a very human being. He appears to have been a born rebel against the conventions of his age, religious as well as social, but such was the purity of his life and such was the profound character of his teachings that few dared to challenge his title to intellectual and spiritual pre-eminence or to revile him openly. The present Upanishad is rendered notable mainly by Yajnavalkya's sublime discourses on the nature of the Supreme Being in the assembly of sages convened by King Janaka, as also in private to this King and to Maitreyi, the younger wife of the sage. These discourses are literary gems of extraordinary beauty, while philosophically considered, they embody teachings of the most transcendental character.

In the present work, the text of the Upanishad, stanza by stanza, has been given in Devanagari characters. This is followed by an English translation of the same, which is followed in its turn by an English translation of the great commentary of Shankaracharya. There has been so far, no complete translation of this commentary either by occidental or Indian scholars, though portions of it have been translated by Dr. Roer and Prof. Hiriyanna. Swami Madhavananda has laid the world of Sanskrit scholarship as well as all students of Vedanta philosophy under a deep debt of gratitude by bringing out this admirable and carefully edited translation. It is excellently printed and got up.

R. K. P.

CHRISTIAN PRAYERS

THE VOICE OF PRAYER: Prayers of the Centuries, Selected and Arranged by H. G. Tunnicliff, B.A. Published by Ivor Nicholson and Watson, Ltd., London. Price, 3/6 net.

This is a choice collection of prayers and devotional passages from the writings of ancient, medieval and modern Christian divines and authors, so arranged as to furnish a prayer or two for each day of the year. The passages relate to such subjects as Adoration and Worship, Consecration, Content and Peace, Courage and Duty, Fellowship with God, Forgiveness and Pardon, Humility, Love of Family, Friends and Mankind, Love of God, Penitence, Purity, Salvation and so on. Though it is meant for the use of Christians only, theistically minded readers of other faiths will find in this collection of prayers, much food for spiritual contemplation as well as passages of considerable beauty of thought. The book is pocket-sized and beautifully printed.

The Oxford University Press announce the publication of "Wisdom and Waste in the Punjab Village" by Mr. M. L. Darling I C S., C. I. E. whose previous books "The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt" and "Rusticus Loquitur" were very well received. It is in fact a continuation of the latter book which describes a long tour in the Punjab on horseback, the main object of which was to inquire how the Punjab peasant stood and thought with regard to other questions than debt (the theme of the first book) and whenever possible, to let him speak for himself. The new book describes the tour made during 1930 and 1931.

"THE ARYAN PATH"

With the December (1934) issue this monthly journal of international thought and culture, published in Bombay, completes its fifth year. During this period its circle of contributors—many of them of international repute—has steadily widened. The range of the subjects treated of in the journal has also shown similar improvement, adding considerably to the interest of the publication to the general readers, besides the students of philosophy and religion to whom it specially appeals.

The December number is full of topics of Christian interest—the teachings of Christ, the dogmas of the Church, Christmas, its origin and significance, all these coming under review and criticism at the hands of the contributors. Sir Alexander G. Cardew, late of the Indian Civil Service, dealing with "Virgin Births," says that the legend of the Virgin Birth is not exclusively Christian but is found in various religions widely separated in space and time. Similarly, Dr. Irene Bastow Hudson refers to the universality of the belief in "vicarious sacrifice."

The problem of Church-reform in its larger sense as well as in its restricted application to Indian circumstances is dealt with by four writers, Messrs. L. G. Barrington and John Middleton Murray advocating the need of a radical change in the outlook of the Church if it is to be of any service to men, and Dr. J. M. Kumarappa and Swami Jagadishwarananda dwelling on the necessity of an equally radical change in the prevailing Christian Creed if India is to accept Christ—the Christ, not of the Church, but of the Sermon on the Mount.

These are some of the more interesting contributions to the journal, which, in addition, has its usual complement of book-reviews, critical notes, correspondence, etc.

The Counter Challenge — To Sir Malcolm Hailey—Earl Winterton's "Intellectual Aristocracy" —Pockets Undeserved Compliment—Was Stalin Complimentary? — Does Wells Know—Great Constructive Movement In India—Damaged—By Intellectual Aristocracy? — Indian Art In London—Demands Answer Music And Social Disabilities.

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Earl Winterton's speech, last week at the Conservative Party, contained reference to the "intellectual aristocracy" which ruled India. The Wells-Stalin dialogue broadcasted to the world also contained reference to the British ruling class. Sir Malcolm Hailey distinguished his convocation address from similar annual deluge by speaking of a non-exclusive "renaissance" that would be constructive. Mr. H. G. Wells understood the Russian thinker's matter-of-fact description of the elasticity of the British ruling class as an unexpected compliment. It is natural that he should have done so. It is equally natural that Earl Winterton should have spoken about it as an "intellectual aristocracy." Finally, it is only human that Sir Malcolm Hailey should accept the burden of "aristocracy" and aspired towards a non-exclusive constructive movement, or a non-dogmatic art or cultural "renaissance."

STALIN COMPLIMENTS WELLS?

If Mr. Wells is inclined to accept, as he is, comrade Stalin's description of the British ruling class, he is, of course, welcome to it. But let us understand, precisely, the part which the "intellectual aristocracy" has played, for instance, in the "renaissance" which Sir Malcolm, as one of the aristocrats, dreams of. For, there are some of us who feel convinced by sad experience that the class, as a class, thought of by Earl Winterton and exemplified by Sir Malcolm has all the airs of the aristocrats and little or none of the graces of the intellectual. Intellectual aristocracy is, surely, not just a decorative drawing room elegance. It has no meaning independently of daily life. And, for a class it is neither a virtue nor an accomplishment if it does not actively help the constructive movement of "renaissance" Sir Malcolm, instinctively perhaps, seeks. If that is how the class could be looked at, if that is how Wells had, for example, learnt to look at Stalin, its mental elasticity to grasp changing values and new events would have been adequately measured.

WINTERTON'S INTELLECTUAL ARISTOCRACY

Whatever the ultimate value of the mental elasticity the phenomenon has been completely conspicuous by its absence in the "intellectual aristocracy" Earl Winterton discovers functioning in India. Take for example, Sir Malcolm's reference to the paradox, as he calls it, of cultural reactions in India. There is, as I said on the last occasion, no paradox. The undue attachment to European literature and art and culture which was followed by an "exclusive" attachment to everything Indian, by blind bigoted worship of the past, by the superiority complex—is only another response to the forced inferiority complex—were different phases of the same morbid outlook of the same mental passivity which Sir Radhakrishnan has vividly described as "servility." The phases have been seen.

SIR MALCOLM PLAYS THE PARADOX

And, their difference has been magnified as inexplicable and, judging from the academic allusion, irremovable paradox. But the cause has not been traced in terms of a constructive movement. If it had been, it would long ago have been found out as identical. Sir Malcolm has not gone to the root of the matter. He is only indulging in an academic paradox. If he has not known, he should know the story of a great Indian constructive movement thwarted, if not entirely damaged, by the mental inelasticity and exclusiveness of the elegant community of "intellectual aristocrats," here in India and in England. He would be surprised to know the facts, the bigotry, the exclusiveness with which the "paradox" of cultural conditions in India has been with amazing consistence and dogged tenacity sought to be maintained and perpetuated by the "intellectual aristocrats."

A STORY FROM LIFE

This story may be read with advantage to all concerned in the article, reproduced last Sunday alongside these columns, in the current English Review on art conditions in India written by Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon. It is, he points out with apt force, "deplorable that so great an opportunity as the creation of New Delhi offered was utilized to so infinitesimal an extent for encouraging Indian arts and crafts the reluctance of the two architects mainly responsible for that undertaking to support on urgent representations on that subject will not soon be forgotten in Western India, which bore the whole burden of these representations and the brunt of a battle which has not been wholly lost. The opportunities for Indian art to-day are world-wide; it is not talent (there is plenty of talent in India) but clear and competent organization that is required."

THE "DEPRESSING OMENS"

What was the "intellectual aristocracy" doing at the time? What was its response to this unquestionably constructive movement, this non-exclusive "renaissance?" This time it did seem, Capt. Gladstone Solomon rightly observes, "many of us who were anxiously working for something constructive in India that depressing omens had at last been falsified." But we were wrong. We failed to see the mental wisdom and elasticity which Stalin described manifestly helping the "intellectual aristocracy," in India and in England to grasp the significance of the constructive movement.

ANGLO-SAXON YOGIS

Instead we were "tired of sentimental Anglo-Saxon lectures on Yoga-Oriental Philosophy, and Transcendental Aesthetics; of pious foreign exhortations to be "Indian" at all costs, which remind one too forcibly of the fable of the drowning man who was lectured by the passer-by for having got into the water instead of first being helped out of his dilemma!"

Will Sir Malcolm be surprised to hear that the exclusive note of blind fanaticism was set in vogue by this "intellectual aristocracy," that the constructive movement was consistently thwarted by it?" Beginning with Lord Lloyd every successive Governor, the Government and the public in the Presidency gave attention and assistance to the constructive movement unprecedented in the history of modern art movements in India.

THE UNSEEING ARISTOCRACY

The "intellectual aristocracy" wondered incredibly. It saw difficulties. Where it did not see difficulties it sought and found some. And, immediately it set about making them insuperable. It cited the exclusive dogmas of the Anglo-Saxon Yogis and "Oriental" coteries in England, it set about with rare zest discovering provincial paradoxes and differences and ended on a completely negative and bankrupt note. The "intellectual aristocracy" had neither the constructive vision nor the intellect if it had the intention, to employ the changing values and the new events to fruitful purpose.

EXPLOITED BIGOTRY.

It exploited fully and with amazing zeal the fanatic superiority complex and exclusive dogmas, passed on by "friendly" coteries in England to their admiring and devoted henchmen in India, to thwart the constructive enterprise. If the intellectuals in India had been less servile, to use the expressive phrase by Sir Radhakrishnan, this would never have happened, as it should never have happened. If the British ruling-class in India had the mental elasticity discerned by Stalin the intellectual aristocracy of a Jehangir, a Shah Jehan or Akbar. The history of the evolution of modern art in India would indeed have been a historic evidence and indisputable credentials of the claims and status of the "intellectual aristocracy." It is however planets remote from that "intellectual aristocracy" with futile vanity grandly displayed by Earl Winterton. If intellectual aristocracy has still any meaning, any semblance of meaning, it is tested and judged on the battle ground of daily life and human values, not in the soulless comfort of academic cloisters, not in the mannered elegance of ennui-ridden drawing rooms. Art is vital. It lives in the daily life of the people. It must be seen there, independently of the drawing-room distractions and obsessions.

INTELLECTUAL BANKRUPTCY NOT ARISTOCRACY.

Who among the "intellectual aristocracy" of Earl Winterton had the courage to see art and life that way? Who dared to risk reputation and social comfort to win the uncommon status? Who paid the price for the actual, positive, constructive demands of far-sighted intellect? Was it or was it not, in fact, intellectual snobbery, intellect without vision, without courage, in brief intellectual bankruptcy that could thwart, if not actually pervert, a great constructive movement? India has, to refer to the last incidents in its history, fortunately, its clear traditions of intellectual aristocracy.

THEY FAILED TO GRASP.

If the "intellectual aristocracy" of Earl Winterton could not grasp their own position in India, they could at least have followed if they were worth their rank and title the traditions and achievements of the intellectual aristocracy that India identifies with the names of Akbar, Shah Jehan, Jehangir.

THE COUNTER-CHALLENGE.

The exhibition of modern Indian art is another opportunity, a rare opportunity that might not recur, for Earl Winterton's "intellectual aristocracy" to prove their rank and title, to prove their capacity to understand the international significance of this great constructive movement. One would like to accept the cordial response at a meeting organised by the India Society at the Royal Society of Arts and presided over by Mr. John de la Valette addressed by Capt. Gladstone Solomon as an earnest of the attention towards the constructive movement which has been deliberately withheld by the exclusive snobbishness and rigid priest-craft of self-imposed doctors and 'pundits' of Indian art and the reactionary "intellectual aristocracy" in England. The presence, among others, of Lord Lloyd, Sir and Lady Barker, Sir Thomas and Lady Richardson. Dr. Siva Ram, Mr. S. T. Sheppard, Mrs. Wittet and Lady Marshall ought to be indicative of the realities of the constructive movement left hitherto entirely unnoticed and unstudied by the "intellectual aristocracy."

MODERN WOMAN SPEAKS ON MUSIC.

The work of the Mahila Sangit Vidyalaya, Dadar, must be watched, with great attention and sympathy. For, it is an institution of a character rather rare in the city and particularly in the suburbs. It is an enterprise, enterprise of the Purohit sisters, who with great courage have determined to establish music as an integral study in the education of a modern woman. The report of the activities of the institution is, fortunately encouraging and not drab. For, their, the modern woman speaks her mind.

MARRIED WOMAN UNFRANCHISED IN MUSIC.

I cite the report:—

"From the experience of the last 12 months, it may safely be remarked that grown-up or married women are more inclined to learn instrumental music than the Vocal music. The hesitation may be the result of our peculiar environments. Girls of tender age, on the other hand, show preference for vocal rather than instrumental music.

It may be safely stated that the percentage of women taking to music would certainly increase, if some of our meaningless conception and social conventions are atleast partially set aside. It is to be hoped that the golden day when all unnecessary impediments that come in the way of acquiring accomplishments by women."

If only educational institutions could be persuaded to attempt similarly frank analysis of their day-to-day experience, educational problems would no longer suffer, as they do at present, by comprehensive vagueness. If only institutions of women could be persuaded to read and study these concrete experiences and to concentrate on specific problems of social emancipation, much of the intellectual energy at present wasted in debates and empty resolutions would be economically and fruitfully employed.

MAHILA SANGIT VIDYALAYA, DADAR

The Mahila Sangit Vidyalaya students celebrated their anniversary at the Opera this week.

TORRID RHYTHM FOR NEW FILM

Duke Ellington, with his famous orchestra, who makes his first screen appearance in Paramount's production of Earl Carroll's "Murder at the Vanities" is one of the three leading dance maestros in the United States recently put under contract by Paramount. "Murder at the Vanities."

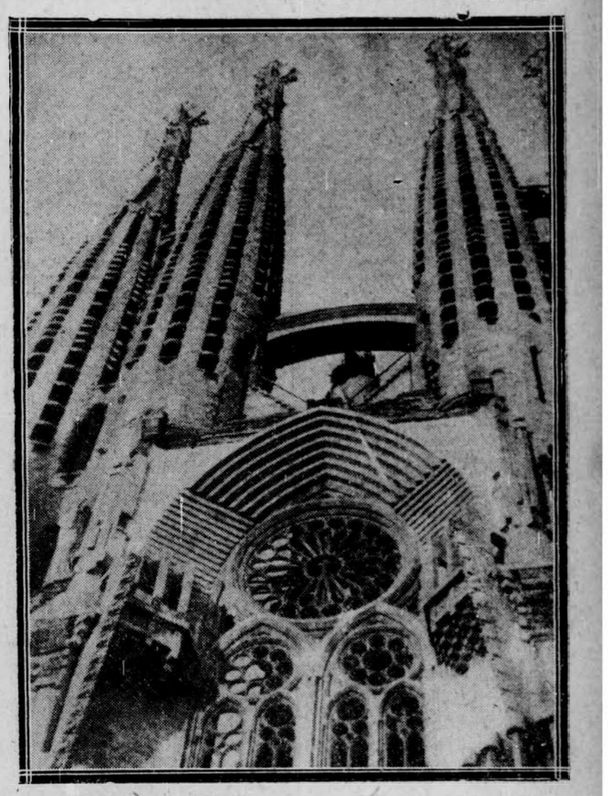
The other two famous orchestras are those Guy Lombardo and Ben Bernie, both of which will be seen in forthcoming pictures.

Duke Ellington has been acclaimed for years as the foremost creator of "hot" rhythms in the nation. He has been featured at the famous "Cotton Club" in New York, and in many "hit" musical shows on Broadway.

He brings to "Murder at the Vanities," along with his band, all of his well-known singers and dancers.

Featured with him in the picture are eleven of the Earl Carroll beauties, Carl Brisson, Victor McLaglen, Jack Oakie and Kitty Carlisle. The picture, based on the play by Earl Carroll and Rufus King, was directed by Mitchell Leisen.

It tells the story of a series of mysterious murders backstage during the opening performance of Earl Carroll's "Vanities." The show goes on during the solution of the mystery, and the film audience sees both the musical entertainment behind the footlights as well as the drama that goes on behind the sets.—"Sunday Chronicle."



Declared to be "Europe's strangest Church," Barcelona—the main tower is now completed.

BRITISH DRAMA LEAGUE AIMS

Hopes Of Extending Its Influence

The future activities of the British Drama League were referred to by Mr. Geoffrey Whitworth, the director of the league, in his speech at the annual conference at Halifax.

While they could look back on a record for the past twelve or thirteen years which had consolidated the league's position, the work of the league had only begun while it remained the interest of what, after all, was a comparatively small number of people. The theatrical life of the country as a whole had not felt the influence of the league as much as it might, and they should seriously consider what means could be taken in the next few years to bring a larger number of people within the league's influence. The commercial theatre, during the last ten or twelve years, had made efforts to bring good plays and good acting to the general public, and its history was strewn with the wreckage of those attempts to do fine work. The fault lay with the educational system and the public rather than with the commercial manager.

The problem in England had to be tackled on an entirely voluntary basis, and the league should encourage, wherever possible, the best work of the commercial theatre and, at the same time, concentrate on the community drama movement, which stood as the startingpoint of a regeneration of the theatre.

AIMS OF THE FESTIVAL.

During the conference considerable time was devoted to discussing problems arising out of the league's annual festival of Community Theatre.

A suggestion was made by Mr. David Hitchen (London) that the classic masterpieces were penalised in the competition because of the emphasis placed on the words "progressive element in the art of the theatre." Mr. F. E. Doran (Manchester) said that he thought that it would be a mistake to drift from the aim of the league. They must encourage anything new and original.

On the suggestion of Mr. George L. Sharman (Liverpool, chairman of the Northern Area), the conference accepted a resolution saying that, while the aims of the festival were to encourage the progressive element in the amateur theatre, this should not be understood to mean that there was any special merit in a new play as such.

A resolution, proposed by the Birmingham Amateur Dramatic Federation, asking the Central Festival Committee to consider a system of adjudication other than the present system of single adjudicators was defeated. It was suggested that a panel of two amateur critics might be appointed to sit with the professional adjudicator, but this suggestion was strongly criticised.

Many delegates criticised the operation of licensing regulations in connection with halls used for dramatic performances, and a resolution was passed urging the council to investigate the matter, with a view to pressing for a relaxation of regulations that appear to be unnecessarily stringent and for a greater uniformity throughout the country.

THEATRE AUDIENCES.

Speaking at the annual dinner on Saturday evening, Miss Edith Craig commented on the fact that English theatre audiences were terribly shy—so shy that plays got on and were taken off before the potential audiences knew they were on. If only people would take a chance and trust their own judgments, not waiting until someone told them a play was good, many more plays would be successful. Many plays that were taken off in a week were some of the best.

Non-professional societies could perhaps help in training audiences to judge a play for themselves by keeping on producing plays which they did not know whether the audience would like "Teach audiences to be rash and come and see anything you put on without waiting until you are dead certain you are going to give them what they want," added Miss Craig. "In the commercial theatre I should like to see a play put on without any expenses for the first fortnight, and at the end of that time, if the play were 'going,' big salaries for everyone."

The conference production "The Rumour" (C. K. Munro) was given by the Halifax Thespians.

CHURCH AND THE DRAMA.

At a service in the Halifax Parish Church yesterday Bishop Frodsham spoke on the relationship between drama and the Church. Many sincere people thought that a good deal of harm was done to the community by the stage and also by the cinema, he said. If the Drama League wished to develop the art of the theatre by opening our eyes to the interests of humanity, separating the true and healthy from the insincere and trivial, then the league and the Church were not opponents.

Whether the stage is qualified to be a vehicle for discussing moral and religious matters was, however, a question to which he could give only a hesitating answer. It was a question mainly of method, and absolute sincerity was essential. Modern propagandist dramatists often failed to convince He appealed to the British Drama League for reverence and reserve. —"Manchester Guardian."

MODERN INDIAN ART

Coming London Exhibition

SOME REMARKABLE WORK

An exhibition of modern Indian art is to be opened on December 10 at the New Burlington Galleries, under the auspices of the India Society. The opening ceremony will be performed by the Duchess of York.

The exhibition is particularly interesting, as it will be the first occasion on which the work of the different Indian provinces will be shown separately, so that visitors will be able to gain some idea of what each province is doing in art.

The exhibits have been selected in India by regional committees, and Mr. Gladstone Solomon, Director of the Government School of Arts, Bombay, is at present in London to supervise those of Western India, having been deputed for this purpose by the Government of Bombay and the Regional Committee, which is under the patronage of Lord Brabourne, the Governor, and includes such well-known supporters of Indian art as Sir Phiroze Sethna, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. K. H. Vakil.

VARIED FORMS OF EXPRESSION.

In an interview yesterday with a representative of "The Observer" Mr. Solomon said he felt hopeful that this exhibition would serve a very useful purpose in revealing not only the remarkable capacities for art evinced by Indian artists of the present time, but also the great variety of forms of expression in painting, sculpture, and architecture. "It is this variety," he said, "that is too often lost sight of in books written on this subject, which have of late years tended to accentuate unduly the style of painting known as the New Bengal school.

"In a country of such great distances as India there are, of course, many diversities of form, colour, and design and any reference to 'Indian Art' must take into consideration this salient fact.

"Another very important feature which it is hoped this exhibition will emphasise is the co-ordination of art activities in the East and the West. The day when 'Indian Art' was regarded as a water-tight compartment is over, and in this age of speed and the elimination of national boundaries there must, of course, be fusion of inflences in art in India, and there must also be the natural desire of Young India for fuller facilities of training, so that Indian students may play their part in the world arena of artistic competition."

So far as these liberal views are concerned, Mr. Solomon pointed out that they have always been advocated by the people of Western India, which maintains the largest and oldest of the Government art schools and the most advanced curriculum of art training in painting, sculpture, and architecture.

GRIFFITH'S PIONEER AJANTA INSPIRATION

"It is interesting to recall," he said, "that in some of its earlier stages the Bombay School of Art was guided by such earnest and able pioneers as Mr. Lockwood Kipling (whose famous son, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, was born in a house in the school garden) and Mr. John Griffiths, under whose supervision the Indian students worked for eleven years, copying the wonderful frescoes of the Ajanta Caves, and whose book on the subject has become an Indian classic.

"This rediscovery of the Indian aptitude for mural decoration laid the foundations for the class of mural painting which was instituted by Lord Lloyd during his administration as Governor of that Province and for the development and expansion of the school's curriculum, which began about the same period. This has resulted in the Bombay School being able to furnish six hundred students with greatly extended facilities of training in the fine and applied arts.

"It is gratifying to record that past students of the School have won distinction in Europe as well as in India. One of these, Mr. R. P. Kamet, won the gold medal and a travelling studentship for sculpture after only two years at the Royal Academy School last year. This is the first time this high award has gone to an Indian student.

"Visitors to the forthcoming exhibition will be able to see what is being produced in the way of figure painting, portraiture, and pictorial and decorative design, and to note the wonderful appreciation of line, the sense of colour, and the growing interest in light playing over natural objects, which is a development of the many-sided genius of Indian artists.

Mr. Gladstone Solomon is to give a lecture on the subject of "Modern Art in Western India" before the India Society in London on November 21, when Mr. de la Valette, who is organising the forthcoming exhibition of industrial art at the Royal Academy, will preside.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Are you a hero worshipper?"
"Oh no. Sometimes I hate myself."

* * * *

Wife: "I took great pains with that cucumber salad I made you.
Hubby: "So did I!"

* * * *

"Can you tell me the name of the dean of this school?"
"Naw, I'm just a football player here."

* * * *

Bo: "A fellow owes me 100 dollars."
Jo: "And won't he pay it?"
Bo: "He won't even worry about it!"

* * * *

Mrs. Talksome: "I was outspoken in what I said at the club to-day."
Mr. T: "I can't believe it. Who outspoke you?"

* * * *

Marathon Runner (coming in an easy last)—"Did you take my time?"
Timekeeper—"I didn't have to. You took it yourself."

* * * *

First oldtimer: "Do you remember when a girl was proud of having a wasp-like waist?"
Second oldtimer: "I ought to remember it—that's when I got stung.'

* * * *

"Can you get my pendulum clock to work?" asked the simple-looking person in the jeweller's shop.
"We will endeavour to," replied the jeweller.
The customer unwrapped a small parcel.
The jeweller gazed in wonderment at the contents.
"But this is no use," he said. "In order to mend the clock; we must have the whole thing. You've only brought us the pendulum."
"Well," replied the customer brightly; "it's only the pendulum as won't go."

* * * *

The fair motorist was speeding through the sleepy village when a policeman stepped out on the road in front of her and forced her to stop.
"What have I done?" she asked, innocently.
"You were travelling at 40 miles an hour", replied the constable, taking out his notebook.
"Forty miles an hour!" echoed the fair motorist. "Why, I haven't been out an hour!"
The policeman scratched his head with his pencil before replying. "Carry on, then. That's a new one on me".

Magistrate: "Have you ever been up before me?"
Accused: "I don't know—what time do you get up."

* * * *

"Yes," said the great man, "I woke up one morning and found myself famous."
"It well mightly different with me," sighed the other. "I found myself famous—and then I woke up."

* * * *

Brown was proudly showing his friend his new car.
"Well, what do you think of it?" asked Brown. "Humph," growled his friend. "I should have thought you would have had something more uncommon."
"It's dashed uncommon," retorted Brown. "It's paid for."

* * * *

The boy had been fishing for four hours when the inquisitive man came along and inquired what he was doing.
"Fishin'," was the boy's terse reply.
"Got anything?" asked the man.
"Yes, came the reply.
"What?"
"Patience," said the boy.

* * * *

The lion-tamer at the circus was having a quarrel with his wife and things became so warm that he decided to retreat as expeditiously as possible. So, with his spouse hot on his heels, he ran for safety, and at last found refuge in a cage containing 40 lions.
His wife stood panting on the outside, and at last gasped, "Come out of there, you coward."

* * * *

The lady who sat next to the doctor at the dinner-table simply had to entertain him with a recital of her ailments.
"I am so weak, doctor," she said.
"Take an iron tonic," he told her.
"I've been taking one," she replied, "but it hasn't done me any good. I am so weak that I can hardly walk a dozen yards."
"Take a taxi," he growled.

* * * *

As the guest was leaving the hotel he slipped a shilling into the hall-porter's hand.
"Here's something to drink my health with," he said.
"Thank you sir," he said "but if I remember rightly you gave me five shillings last year for the same thing."
"That's right," smiled the guest "but this year my health is better."

An angry woman brandished a bunch of newly-cleaned collars in the laundry proprietor's face.
"My husband says if you send his collars back again in this condition he'll come and make a row about it," she stormed.
The laundry proprietor looked a little scared. Then his attitude changed.
"He will, will he?" he said. "Let's see what size collar he takes. Thirteen, eh?" All right—tell him to come."

* * * *

The native genius of a man had carried him to big success without much aid of education. He was asked to distribute the prizes at school, and made the usual speech of good counsel.
"Now, boys," he said, "always remember that education is a great thing. There's nothing like education. Take arithmetic. Through education we learn that twice two make four, that twice six make twelve, that sever sevens make—And then there's geography."

* * * *

A boastful American had been admitted to Heaven, and was talking of the wonders of his home country. There was nothing in the world to touch Niagara Falls, he claimed. An old man who was standing near sniggered audibly.
"Perhaps, sir," exclaimed the annoyed American, "you don't consider 3,000 cubic feet of water a second a lot of water? May I ask your name?"
"Certainly," replied the other, "Noah!"

* * * *

The visitor to the crowded service at a popular church was compelled to leave early, and during the sermon endeavoured to steal quietly away. As he tiptoed down the aisle his new shoes crackled like a forest in a gale. He reached the door in a state of collapse.
"By jove!" he remarked to the verger, "I wouldn't do that again for a pound." And then his face took on a mottled tint as he realized he had left his hat in the pew.

* * * *

Mrs. Jones had died, and dad wanted to put up some sort of memorial to her. A stained glass window in the local church being suggested, dad agreed, and left all arrangements in the hands of the minister.
At length the window arrived and was fitted into position, and dad, in an unusually excited frame of mind, set out to view it.
The minister escorted the old chap into the church, and, with a flourish, indicated a window which depicted on angel.
"How do you like it?" said he.
Dad gazed at it thoughtfully.
"No good," he grunted:
"Why, what's your objection?"
"It ain't a bit like the old woman."

INDIAN VISITORS AT AMERICAN CHURCH CONFERENCE

Miss Ethel Palmer, of Northern India, holding David Lee Heurman, and Miss Allie May Bass, also of Northern India, with Winifred Graham, photographed when they attended the first session of the 64th Annual Executive meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Washington in October.

Freddie had had three pieces of cake and wanted more.
"Do you know," asked his mother, "what happened to the little boy who ate too much cake? He went off bang!"
"That wasn't because he ate too much cake," said Freddie. "That was because there wasn't enough boy."

* * * *

Being ignorant of the language the tourists found the printed menu difficult to understand. Fortunately an English-speaking waiter came to their aid and an order was given.
Presently he returned to explain and apologize: 'The ham is not, and the chicken never was."
Thereupon boiled eggs were ordered.
Back again came the waiter to inquire: "Will you have your eggs tight or loose?"

* * * *

Robinson was a testy fellow, and suspicious of any deed or word the exact meaning of which he could not grasp. He visited a menagerie, where he had a chat with one of the keepers.
As Robinson was about to leave, the keeper turned to him and said: "By the way, sir, have you seen our black-faced antelope?"
Ah, thought Robinson, he's trying to make a fool of me.
"No," he replied, stiffy, I have not. May I ask with whom your black-faced aunt eloped?"

* * * *

Betty and Bobbie were twins and had both been told that they must write letters of thanks for the birthday gifts they had received. Betty sat down and quickly wrote:
"Thank you so much for the fountain pen. It's what I've always needed."
Meanwhile Bobbie was chewing the end of his penholder for inspiration. As his sister laid aside her first letter, he surreptitiously glanced at it. Then he wrote:
"Thank you so much for the cakes of soap. They're what I've always needed."

* * * *

A travelling showman with a portable cinema projector made a tour of remote villages. His films were silent, and the main attraction was a film called "Deer Stalking."
At the first village he was packed out at the first performance, but the second night the hall was empty. He stood outside and extolled the virtues of the show to a gaping crowd.
"What's the matter with you?" he demanded at last, exasperated.
"You doan't catch us a second time," said the village postman. "They deers never said a word!"

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KITES AND KITE-FLYING

A Passing Art

(BY RUSTOM VAKEEL)

India's skies will be progressively dotted with kites. All the colours of the rainbow, with the background of blue, will be there—white kites, and red kites, and all shades of brown, and pink and red and purple, with triangular flaps called tails. On "Makarsankrant" Hindu and Muslim will dot Bharat's blue sky, with ten thousand kites. They will fly kites over mosque and temple in friendly rivalry. Everybody cannot make kites. In every city there is a shop, a small shop, where a quiet man presides, selling kites. His deft hands have made them. Every kite is a work of art, of balance. The arch is perfect; it rises in the blue vault, with all the majesty of the Archangel. It does not go pirouetting like a bumblebee, nor is it lop-sided. Its maker's touch is in its dignity, it is still like a hawk sleeping before it swoops down on its prey, the kites of lesser make who wobble and do not obey the message of the string.

A DYING SPECIES

The best ones are those which are strong and gentle, most sensitive to the wishes of those who fly them. The mild bearded gentlemen to whom connoisseurs go in every city to buy kites, men who blaze into light during the kite-season, belong to a dying species. As weavers or artisans or musicians in humble homes or humble shops, they are plying some ancient trade, the last surviving children of handicrafts which are passing away. Zulfikarkhan's kites are the best, as Zulfikarkhan's borders wrought in silver and gold are unrivalled, as Zulfikarkhan's weaving is still the best. There are Zulfikarkhans in every art, inheritors of crafts which have held their own for centuries. There are streets filled with looms with a Mosque at the end, and there are old shattered huts by Delhi and Agra, where old men in hovels are making beautiful things for the rich of the world, for Louisville and Boston, and Belgravia and Bombay.

Shade of Lenin! what would he say to the artisan, with the beard of Aurangzeb and the face of a Messiah, and the tradition which makes a work of art, and Mosque at the end! You can't separate religion from his art. It is in the texture of his work, in his weaving, in his carving, in the poise and sobriety of his handling of the ragas, and why not in the balance of his perfect kite? You can't have streets of kite-makers as you have of weavers, but his art is also inherited. Every Jack-a-nape who can cut paper and stick gum can't make a kite. In a back lane in some ancient city artisans, whose ancestors ministered to the luxuries of Indian potentates, are making modern bric-a-brac, for American millionaires. Not that American millionaires are more vulgar or less of connoisseurs than millionaires of other countries, but that small hut in a straggling colony of huts should nurture and kill that artist, while the product of his labour adorns palaces, is a pathetic problem. Even his kites obey your behest in a different way. They are more sensitive, more balanced, less noisy; his "Maja" is the best in the city, kept in glass jars in varied hues, but the best is uncoloured; it has the sting of scimitars, its very touch in the hand of a master would send the other kites flying over fort and minaret, outside the city, into the plains beyond where battles were fought.

A MASTER FLIER

Now what about those who fly kites? There are thousands and tens of thousands who merely fly kites, enthusiasts, whose enthusiasm does not survive the first few days or the first few scuples, or even the first debacle. But, in every town God has given a master with magic potentialities in his right hand. He comes into his own during the kite season. On Makarsankrant day he is the

(Continued in col. 5.)

(Continued from Col. 7.)

uncrowned king of his "pol" or "pura" or village. He knows when to let go, when to hold, whether to fight the opposite kite from above or below. There is the very god or devil in his forefinger. The way he makes the kite purouette, and gambol after some great struggle, is a sight which pleases the hearts of kite enthusiasts. He has a sweeping sphere of influence, where his kite is supreme. It pounces like a hawk on possible rivals. With smaller flies it behaves like a planet among its satellites, still and serene, too proud to be disturbed from its seeming placidity; but from the way it sometimes moves every connoisseur knows that it belongs to the Master, in tattered "loongi" or more tattered shirt. When he fights, it is not a prolonged affair, nor letting loose of yards and yards of string and sharp walking with the "firki" companion following nervously behind: it is a short affair, a matter of a few seconds, and before the t'other party knows what has happened, the string is loose in his hand and his kite is flying to some distant "darvaja" to rest on some tree for mischievous young street-boys with big bamboos to fight over. In the meanwhile, the victorious kite comes proudly up in the sky conscious of his victory.

BY THE TOMB OF A SAINT

There is a roza in Khanpur in Ahmedabad whose venerable keeper, (May god rest his soul in peace!) had once a reputation of being a past-master in the noble but popular art of kite-flying. Islam gives to popular things a stamp of quality, and vice versa. His white silver grey hair, gave dignity to kite-flying. He made his own "Manja", mysterious "Manja" which became the most dangerous weapon in his hands. He nourished the tradition, gave it the impress and sanction of his religious vocation. Hereditary keeper of a tomb of a saint, and the best flier of kites, it was, they said, a treat to watch him. Makarsankrant is a Hindu holiday, when this pious old man flew his kite, as is the ancient custom. Kites have no race, in the blue vault far above, at least 200 yards above the squabbles of men they fly and gambol. Our old friend flew his kite from the sandy spot near his roza, by old tombs, not far from Lal Darvaza, not far from the river, not far from Bhadra, the ancient fort. To touch his string was to be cut. Had he not made the "Maja" at home, within the sacred walls of the roza, and it was like the "Shamshir" of Saladin. He sent his opponents' kites flying in all directions and they went over the city sometimes towards the Delhi-Gate, sometimes towards The Three Darvazas and beyond over the ancient city, over the ancient walls, into soot and smoke, and even beyond where the din and noise of our century is hushed into the charming silence of Kankaria lake, where the waters are as silvery as the silver grey hair of the Master Flyer of Kites and hereditary guardian of a tomb of a saint.

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INDIAN WOMEN STUDENTS GO TO THE WEST

Party Of Twenty-one Return From Enjoyable Tour Of Italy, Switzerland Germany, France And England

(From A Correspondent).

One of the most interesting, enjoyable and instructive tours has just been brought to a very successful end. One hears so much of tours of different kinds, but up to this time no opportunity had been given to the Indian University woman student to get a peep of the world outside her own country. Thanks to the initiative and energy and efficient organisation of Mrs. S. T. Datta of Lahore, twenty-one University students and teachers were able to avail themselves of this unique opportunity. They have just returned bubbling over with enthusiasm and full of their experiences and adventures.

Comprehensive not only in its itinerary, but also in its educative and social outlook, this tour proved an excellent combination of pleasure trips, sightseeing, interesting personal contacts, visits to institutions of various kinds, educational and otherwise, ranging from schools and University centres to hospitals, and from prisons to slum improvement trust societies, added to which were receptions, among which were some very distinguished ones.

IN ITALY

Nothing could have been better than to begin the tour with one of the most beautiful countries of Europe—Italy! Warm skies and blue seas are sufficient to attract the Westerner to this beautiful land but the traveller from the East, for whom the beauty of warm skies and blue seas has been deadened by custom, it is the natural beauty of the country coupled with its marvellous artistic and archaeological treasures—evidences of every civilisation that developed the spiritual life of the enlightened nations of the West,—that proves so interesting. The stay in Italy lasted for nearly twenty days and the best was made of it. The glories of Venice with the "gloomy gaiety" of her gondolas and the silence of her canals—Florence with her masterpieces in canvas and stone, where Michael Angelo and Da Vinci. Sitian and Rafael begin to live as you walk the galleries of Uffizi and the Pitti Palace,—Padua and Bologua of purely academic interest,—Naples with its grand Vesuvius, a striking evidence of a power that no man can ever curb,—and Pompeii which makes one feel the might and glory of the ancient Romans.

RECEIVED BY POPE AND MUSSOLINI

The tour in Italy ended at Rome—this queer mixture of the beautiful new Rome of Mussolini and the old Rome of Julius Caesar! It was here that we were so kindly received by His Holiness the Pope, who so graciously granted us an audience and who sent us away with his blessing, but not till we had been thrilled with the colour and grandeur of the Vatican. What seemed a perfect end to our Italian visit was our last evening in Rome when 'Il Duce' himself gave us a very informal audience. A man simple in appearance and dress, he extended us a warm welcome and for once he was not the Dictator who rules Italy and whom Italy adores, but a very friendly personality who spoke on Indian art and philosophy in a simple friendly informal way.

True to the tradition of the warm south, Italy had given us a warm reception and a hearty welcome. The hospitality of her people was sincere and their naive interest and curiosity in so large a group of Indian women, whom they evidently had never seen before, was amusing. It gave rise to many questions as to our land of birth. Was it Abyssinia or Spain, was it Babary or Egypt!! Twenty days were not long enough to allow anyone to study the politics of Italy, but one could not help seeing the convincing evidences of the work accomplished by Fascism. Italy is beautiful, Italy is young and the Youth Movement is strong. Littoria and Sabandia are proofs enough to show how "one mind has sufficed to rouse a thousand bands of activity."

SWITZERLAND

The next country on the programme was Switzerland. Here most of the time was spent at Geneva and it was in the laboratory of international politics that we came into touch with some of the problems that are facing the world to-day. Beyond its outskirts opened the glories of Chamouix and M. Blanc and the beauty of the Swiss mountains and lakes.

VISIT TO OBERAMMAGAU

Our sojourn into Germany was very short. Unfortunately our visit there coincided with the Nazi 'clean up' of June 30th at Munich and Berlin. But the short time we spent there was also an unforgettable landmark in the tour. I refer to the time spent at Oberammagau whitther we went to see the Tercentanary performance of the Great Passion Play which has attracted visitors from all parts of the world for three centuries. Apart from its religious significance—the Passion Play is indeed a perfect piece of dramatic art. One day's stay at Oberammagau is sufficient to imbibe the charming simplicity of the inhabitants of this very unassuming little village, whose very life seems to be centred round the Play.

TRIP TO LONDON

A restful day at Ettal prepared us for a heavy programme in London, the impressions of which were discouraging. But London definitely improves on acquaintance for it grows on one till one becomes quite fond of it. The stay in London was punctuated by a very pleasant week end in the English countryside which is one of the most delightful of things. A week-end at Oxford and Cambridge proved intensely interesting, for it gave us an opportunity of comparing University life of the West with that of the East, and it also gave us a change of meeting some old college friends.

IN GAY PARIS

And then Paris! beautiful gay Paris with its fascinating boulevards and fountains—its palaces and museums and theatres where everyone is full of the "joie de vivre.' Loath as we were to leave Paris, the next item on the programme was a 'surprise packet' for us! Bouffemout, a small village near Paris, but containing one of the finest College Femini! Here we came for the International Students Annual Conference which had drawn over 200 delegates from all parts of the world, belonging to thirty different nations! And it is here also that we had one of the most unexpected delightful weeks of our whole tour. The tour was very peacefully brought to an end at Besancon from where we had some of the finest excursions in the Jura Mountains.

IGNORANCE ABOUT INDIA

This completed our itinerary. One of the most outstanding of impressions, among the many others, was the remarkable ignorance prevailing in the West about India. India is still today to many people in the West what it was to the Portuguese or Dutch adventurer of the 16th century—a distant land of grandeur, of colour and riches, still shrouded in mystery. A short sojourn in the West and a little contact with the people there is enough to show, that in spite of all efforts towards Internationalism how remote one country can be from another and therefore how difficult it is for one country to understand the pulsating problems of another and to appreciate them. Europe is too full of her own politics just now and everywhere here is a strong urge towards national self-sufficiency. And, yet, it cannot be denied that Internationalism is the barometer of peace—the recognised solution for a large number of the world's problems to-day. Tours of this kind certainly help to cement a better understanding between one nation and another. Apart from their educative value and the pleasure they afford to the individual, they form a mutual corrective of wrong impressions and the value of personal contacts established by them is infinitely great.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE

It would be in point to say a word or two about the International Student Service under whose auspices the tour was organised. This association is not so well-known in India as in the West. First started under the name of the European Student Relief, its aim was what its designation suggests. It came to the aid of hundreds of suffering students in Germany. The aim of this Association is to help students all over the world regardless of race or religion. Infinite aid was given when the National Socialist Revolution took place to the students who suffered as a result of the Anti-Semitic movement. I.S.S. as it was called later, steadily grew and branches were established in all countries. It restricted its activities not only to relief work, but it is working a very good attempt to establish a link and a bond of union between students all over the world, and to unite the youth of different countries by means of conferences and issuing publications which are of infinite help to students abroad.

Sufficient interest has not been created, and the value of an association of this kind has not been recognised in the country, which would certainly benefit the large numbers of Indian students that go abroad for their education every year. Organisation of tours of this kind is also a part of its programme. It is hoped that a similar tour is going to be organised next Summer and it surely ought to be even a greater success with the experience of this one behind it.

Dr. Khalid Sheldrake, President of the Western Islamic Association, was given a warm reception by the Ajmer Muslim Association on his arrival there last month from the Far East. Photo shows, seated (from left to right): Mr. I. A. Kurashy, Mr. K. Imamuddin, Mr. A. R. Khan, Dr. K. Sheldrake, Mr. Khalid Simpson (Dr. Sheldrake's English companion), Mr. Z. H. Zaidy, Mr. S. E. Ali, (Hon. Secretary), Mr. R. A. Haidry and Mr. Rahmuttalah.

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Modern Woman Places The Home

CHANGES HER WORK—NO MORE SOFT AND SUBDUED TUNES

(If woman's place is the home the modern woman feels entitled to ask—"what home, what is the kind, character of her home? Is it 'her' home? What is the place of the home in life? It cannot be everything in her life. She is eager, (says Kunti Parijat in the November issue of "Drashti.") to serve the living present. National service is not to her just a pleasant interlude. She is eager for marching orders, marching songs, not soft and subdued tunes. Her economic independence cannot be secured by old time conferences and still older universities. There are, observes Kunti Parijat, thousands of intelligent young women, competent and helpful outside the University cloisters who need urgently the shelter and protection of a well-organised hostel.)

(By KUNTI PRIJAT)

The social, cultural and economic emancipation of women has begun. It seems to play mischief Perhaps it arouses fear in the hearts of those who are since ages fed with the idea of possession One never can tell. We hear Lt. Col. Sir Hassan Surahwardy crying, in his University convocation address the age-old cant:—"Women's place is the home." The same song was sung by a prominent lady recently at the annual meeting of the Women's Conference, with some slight modulation, at Calcutta. Could it be that India alone is still mentally orthodox? The modern woman tries to search the answer from outside India. But she hears the same cry broadcasted by reactionary Hitler in Germany, Mussolini in Italy and similar reactionaries in Europe and America.

WHAT HOME?

With clear thinking and measured judgment the modern woman sets her mind to work. If woman's place is her home, she is entitled to ask: "what home?" What is the kind of home she is expected to stay in? If woman's place is the home, what is the place of the home—as the new womanhood sees and needs? Is it the house where she is decorative as a piece of furniture? Or, is it the house where her personality languishes to death by the "superior" sex and complex? Sh challenges these machinations ready to clasp her in their grip men and nature. If her home ca not reflect her thoughts, ideals o activities that home is to her mentally, insanitary unfit to any human being to live in.

The vastness of her new field of work and vision, of her new life, implies, it is foolishly or sha we say wantonly presumed, th neglect of her responsibilities an duties towards her more unfortunate sisters, her friends, her comrades and her home. More than any thing else, she can ill spare her individuality, personality and freedom. She dares not base her actions on vague, superficial, whims or moods. She has made her home a workshop and inspiration, a place healthy and peaceful.

She turns therefore to seek guidance and practical assistance from the women who have publicly expressed their views about her emancipation and economic independence. From the Punjab she is told by Mrs. Latifi that coeducation is not advantageous for girls, particularly after she is above eight or ten years. The lecturer insists that more importance should be given to religion in the education of girls. That would, I think the lecturer believes, carve deeply the lessons of morality in the student's mind. The history of India tells the modern woman that no other land except India has suffered more by her petty religious outlook. It has debarred her cultural growth. Science teaches her the laws of nature, their consequences, the structure and welfare of the body. She will leave no stone unturned to find the source of knowledge, cultural, scientific or economic. Her pride is not in the spiritualism and mysticism that 'was' India. She is eager to serve the living present. Co-education is a question of science. From the south Mrs. M. Cousins proclaims—"Stand side by side to men in parliament, and work, hard." When she was in Bombay, in

(Continued Column in 5).

(Continued from column 7.)

Western India, she gave blessings to the more militant women volunteers. I agree completely to the idea of hard militant work and comradeship with men. But I cannot understand why the picture was spoilt by the tender multiple "namaskars" to the rich woman who drove her back to town in her car. I cannot understand why national service by women should be no more than just a pleasant interulde in an otherwise drab life. The struggle for nation's reconstructed civilization and freedom always assumes that the modern woman would stand right at the top of the fight shoulder to shoulder with her comrades on the battlegrounds. Her life is not national at one point and on one occasion and drab and meaningless otherwise.

COMPLETE RECONSTRUCTION NEEDED.

That would be mockery, not service. She demands a complete reconstruction of her life. The modern woman demands permanent training institutions where she can, day-to-day, learn the discipline and the hardship of war against social disease, economic dependence. Her armour and sword would be sad irony if she finds on the battleground, her drummer beating soft and subdued tunes. She needs the marching songs. She keeps her fire burning. The modern woman is out to fight the cultural, social and economical conditions which entangle her independence.

At the annual meeting of the Bombay Women's Conference, the president, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, spoke about birth control, about the place of fine arts in the University and the importance of a hostel for women—all from more or less the economic point of view. Women conferences have mostly uptil now passed resolutions about child marriages, remarriages or intercaste marriage. Very recently they have also discussed problems of sanitation, food, laws of inheritence and the cinema films. But the direct approach to woman's economic independence has not been even now attempted, the approach that would analyse the economic problems, find out practicable ways and means. The modern woman refuses to consider "child breeding, nursing, companionship, pleadership, doctorship or teaching" as the only safe means to find her economic independence. She would be as good a carpenter, as a blacksmith, a goldsmith, book-binder or a blockmaker, designer or an architect or journalist. She is ready to rise to the occasion, to her new conditions. The modern woman changes her work, as she has changed her home. Her home has its place in her life. It is not everything in her life. No sort of hardship, strenuous work she dares regard as "below her notice, limit or dignity." The modern woman cannot wait for recommendations from ancient Universities. She is expected to be more far-sighted than the out of date universities—the universities which are still debating endlessly about vocational training for men, teaching agriculture from books. She had bettr go to a field to learn from a peasant agricultural work than to go to a academy where she would only get the "seal" for the number of books she reads during a year on agriculture. I do not understand, besides, why hostels are considered necessary only for university women. There are thousands of helpless, poor and dependent but competent and helpful women who in search of vocational employment or instruction in big cities like Bombay need urgently the shelter and protection of a well organised hostel. If one must associate the modern woman with the motor car, it is not the picture of the motor car of Mrs. Cousins' rich friend but of the tractor with which the wife of the President of Russia, learns mechanics and obtain lessons in driving from the peasant boy in the field.

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All the colours of the rainbow are in the flowers, but they are repeated in the insects and again in the birds. Reptiles have many rich, strange hues; there is luxuriant colouring for many of the mammals; and as if Nature has an eye to farce as well as to harmony, we find most extravagant colours on the bodies of apes.

Life is made up of beauty, splendour, wonder, skill, cunning, and also of terrors we can dimly understand. To balance the song of the nightingale and the rich loveliness of a humming bird we have the terrible deeds of the flesh-eating animals.

Every day and night myriads of herb-eating creatures must die to make meals for the carnivores. Every day, while the bee is performing her beneficent wonders in the hive, multitudes of insects are sentenced to lingering death by ichneuman flies, which make nurseries of them for their eggs.

From these again, will hatch ichneuman grubs to devour the living bodies of the insects in which the eggs are laid. And wasps carry living spiders to their nests, paralysed but not killed, to await, alive, the birth and appetite of the grubs yet to be born from the wasp's eggs.

* * * *

BEAUTY, SPLENDOUR AND TERROR

These are facts to be considered as much as the vivid luxuriance of the flowers and the harmony of the song of birds. On the face of it the Scheme seems desperately cruel; but nature is wiser than the wisest of us. Her ways may be terrible only in appearance, not in reality.

She may have her drugs which dispel the fears and soothe to sleep the sense of her victims. It is comforting to assume that. But it should make us determined not to add one pang of suffering to the inevitable total, and to prevent pain and anguish wherever we have dominion in the animal world.

For Nature will not alter. She never does. She is as ruthless as she is benevolent. She cherishes success, she tramples down failure —not suddenly, not in a century, not in an age, but slowly and surely. The things living to-day are her success, though some of them—the great apes, the sloths, the giant reptiles—are failing fast, while others are improving.

We do not know whether existing creation has eached its pinnacle, or whether it is only in the cradle. If man is too successful as an agent of destruction the answer may be that the bulk of wild creation is neither in the cradle nor at the summit, but on the brink of the grave. So, we and our descendants must wait still to pursue the course of development, progress, trial, failure, renunciation, triumph. Let us wait patiently and watch accurately!

* * * *

SOME NICE TRICKS

Here are some nice tricks suggested by a brother. He will get a prize of Re. 1 only for sending them.

Give your friend a pencil and ask him if he can balance it on the tip of his finger. Allow him several minutes to do this trick; you will find it very amusing watching his funny antics.

Then show him how to balance the pencil. Open a penknife a little more than half-way, and fix the point of the blade into the pencil. Fix the tip of the pencil and write down 12,128, which you will see is the order and figures as the sum mentioned.

(2)

Ask a friend if he is good at sums. "Yes", he will reply. "Well, I don't suppose you can do this sum," you add. "What is it"? your friend will ask. "How many farthings are there in £12 12s. 8d."? you reply. "It will take a long time, but I can give you the answer." "Let me show you how to write down the answer at once," you say.

Take a sheet of paper and a pencil and drite down 12,128, which you will see is the order and figures as the sum mentioned.

(3)

Tell somebody to let you know how many pice he can put into an empty match box.

He will probably give you the wrong answer.

You can only put in one pice, for as soon as this is inside, the box is no longer empty.

(4)

"Can you work out this puzzle?" You ask your friends. "Two fathers and two sons went into a restaurant to have refreshments, and their bill came to six annas. Each paid an equal share; how much did each pay?"

Your chums will reply, "one-and-a-half anna". But there is a catch in this puzzle. There were really only three persons; grandfather, father, and the father's son (two fathers and two sons) and the correct answer is two annas.

(5)

First place a pice in the middle of the floor. Then tell your friend to hold his left foot with his right hand, and hop round the coin three times, after which he must try and pick up the pice without letting go of his foot. He will probably manage it, if he does not laugh and lose his balance. Just you try it first.

—Sent by Bro. Ramnik.

* * * *

QUEER POETRY.

A queer little boy who had been to schooi
And was up to all sorts of tricks,
Discovered that 9, when upside down,
Would pass for the figure 6.
So when asked his age by a good old dame,
The comical youngster said,
"I am 9 when I stand on my feet like this,
But 6 when I stand on my head."

This one and the following two little poems sent by a sister, will get her a prize of Re. one only.

READ AND ROAR.

Astronomy is Iderful,
And interesting, 2;
The ear 3 volves around the sun,
Which makes a year 4 you.

A TONGUE TWISTER

There was a young fellow named Tait,
Who dined with his friend at 8-8;
As Tait did not state.
I cannot relate.
What his tete-a-tete ate at 8-8.

—Sent by Sis. Pushpa.

* * * *

The following contributions are inserted to encourage the young brothers and sisters to send in their attempts again and always. If they are found worth any prize, they will surely get some thing some day.

We are sorry we cannot award any prize for these contributions, however. May we hope that they would send some nicer matter next time. Yes, please, do—I am more anxious than you that you must get a prize.

(6)

TIT FOR TAT.

Once a clever man, was buying some sweetmeats from a confectioner. He saw that he was giving him a little measure, so he said, "You are going me a short measure"! The shop-keeper replied, "Doesn't matter much, you will have less to carry!"

The man then paid for his purchases, keeping back one anna.

The shop-keeper said, "You are giving me less money!"

"Doesn't matter much you will have less to count!" Replied the man.

—Sent by Bro. Bhalchandra J. Sukhthankar.

(7)

DISOBEDIENT GOVIND

One day Govind's mother sent him to market to buy eggs. She told him not to play on the road with any one, but to come home straight after buying the eggs. Govind promised to obey.

He went to market and was returning home when he saw some boys playing cricket. He at once went and joined in their game, having kept his basket of eggs close by.

But all of a sudden a boy hit the ball at Govind's basket. Govind ran to his basket, only to find the eggs smashed.

With tears in his eyes he went home and told his mother the sad story. His mother explained him mildly how bad it was to disobey.

—Sent by Sis. M. Pinto.

* * * *

(8)

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

(Riddles.)

1. What is the difference between a railway guard and a school master?
2. What is the difference between the Prince of Wales and a foot-ball?
3. What is the difference between a lame sailor and a blind man?
4. What is the difference between a hungry man and a glutton?
5. What is the difference between a chatterbox and a looking-glass?

—Sent by Bro. Francis.

Solve these riddles, any. Students up to Matric, within a fortnight. Prizes will be sent to those, whose answers are correct or nearly correct.

But mind you, Francis, you cannot try for them, since they are sent by you.

And another thing, Bro. Francis, it would not be possible to send a "Charkha" in 8 annas. We have therefore sent you a "Takli" and also cotton, which will serve the same purpose practically. I hope you became glad to receive them.

Prizes have been despatched to all by now: To them who demanded particular things, those very things have been sent, and to others we sent books to our choice. We shall be glad to know from all at their earliest convenience, about the safe arrival of our despatches.

* * * *

(9)

MORE PRIZES.

The "Fortune" riddle has brought fortune to many readers of this Corner. Since they are too many, we are unable to publish the names of all. They will receive some surprise boxes, before this "Corner" is published. And, I have every hope, all would appreciate and like them.

Now, a word about our Children's Association. I wonder if the children readers of the "Chronicle" have drawn the attention of their parents or guardians to this nice little "Corner" appearing for them since last two months.

Those sisters and brothers who have done this will do good to inform me of this, and wait for what I will do further. But those who have not done so up to this time will do good to do so immediately.

And tell your friends also that they should join this Association, as it affords a great deal of mirth and merriment to the childhood of India. It gives entertainment of the best kind, with a view to educate you on the best basis.

* * * *

(10)

THE PROGRESS.

Our progress has been slow, no doubt, but steady, certainly.

When the Association was first started in Sind, nobody ever dreamt that it would prove so useful and so beneficial. But now everybody realizes this, and therefore, everybody is willing to help it as much as possible.

We have similar hopes here, now that the Association is going to be made an All-India Organisation. It is bound to prove its utility, if not just now, a little time hence.

But who will be those who would be able to say they joined first? Why not send for the form and enroll yourself without any further delay? Send us a three-pice stamp to cover the postage only, and let us know your age and full address: We will be only too glad to supply you all the information.

Address all communications to:—
DADA—"Gulistan",
Khar, Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS TO BE LABELLED

The Dionne Quintuplets of Callender, Ontario, which are now over six month s old, now look so much alike that their doctor, who has been looking after them since they were born, is going to place a necklace round the neck of each bearing her name, so that they can be more easily identified. The quintuplets, the only ones in the world, now have the same chance of survival as any normal baby. No previous case is on record of a quintuplet surviving more than a couple of weeks.

WOMEN AND NEW ORDER IN EUROPE

(Continued from page 9).

their posts to their fiances to facilitate marriage. So great was the altar rush—in the first six months the expected quota of 120,000 loans was exceeded by more than 60,000—that individual allotments were reduced from 1,000 to 300 marks.

Voluntary labour camps were established for girls who had lost their jobs and did not get married and for those just coming of age. Within a year 242 such camps were caring for 10,000 girls. Some of the camps, set up near towns, emphasized training in domestic service and social assistance. Others served as rural centres, stressing agricultural work. While a third type was linked with colonization projects.

Labour camps are bleak, often unheated—for the Nazi women are to be disciplined to hardships. Girls sleep on cots in large dormitory rooms, rising at 5-45 a.m After fifteen minutes of setting-up exercises they receive a light breakfast. Beds ar then made and the camp is divided into groups, one working in the kitchen, another around the house, a third in the fields.

At least six hours each day must be devoted to work, friendly competition between the groups relieving the monotony somewhat. The girls dig potatoes, milk cows feed chickens, put up hay and whitewash fences. They are taught to consider themselves as builders of a new period of German history, to sacrifice their personal interests for the common welfare and to save their pfennings to buy a picture of der Fuehrer. Whatever time is left after work and education is devoted to physical exercises, often in the form of war manoeuvres, group singing and group play.

UNFULFILLED HOPES.

German films have become light and romantic. Prince Charming, come to take the hard-working girl from drudgery and poverty, and the rich caliph, who makes the love of a poor boy and girl possible, are ever-recurring themes. And these strike home, for Germany to-day is a land of wishful thinking.

Meantime women are still being weeded out of factories and offices, and labour camps are expanding, but the homes which the Nazis promised have in many cases not materialized. Young girls who have left the camps after their minimum thirteen-week stay have been forced to return.

Dislocations are cutting in on the home life that is left the hausfrauen. Their sons and husbands are being forced to pave roads and work in camps away from home. The sacrifices and higher prices of autarchy have made it more difficult to keep larders full, and the strain of turning an urban industrial people back to the soil is telling on their nerves.

In Italy, Russia and Gemrany the women might be viewed as symbols. Italy, poor and struggling, manages to find in the traditions of the past a source of comfort and stability. Russia, full-blooded, young and vigorous, strides along with belligerent confidence in the future. Germany, world-weary, seeks nothing but security and so far in vain.

JU-JITSU TO BE TAUGHT IN BRITISH PRISONS

Ju-jitsu, the Japanese art of self-defence, has been officially recommended by the Prison Commissioners as part of the physical training of warders and prison officers.

It is being taught at Wakefield and Wormwood Scrubs.

SAVED BY A SUNRISE

A man, worried by domestic trouble, decided to throw himself from a precipice on the Japanese Alps. He climbed the mountain at dawn, and he was so overwhelmed by the beauty of the sunrise that he changed his mind and returned to his family.—Reuter.

FATHER OF 30

Herr Thisle, aged sixty-three, a shooting gallery proprietor of Rethen, Hanover, has been awarded an order of merit by the German Union of Large Families. His wife has just presented him with his thirtieth child. The other twenty-nine are all alive.

L. C. C. CENSORSHIP

A London County Council committee proposes that employese broadcasting on subjects connected with Council work should submit their scripts for approval and pay their fees into the County Fund.

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VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 22, P.O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

NEW LIGHT ON BIRTH CONTROL

On his return from Europe, Prof. Gambers the well-known Sexologist—has written a comprehensive article on "The Practice of Birth Control" in which the subject is handled on entirely new lines and all known methods and some new ones are lucidly described. For the benefit of the masses, this article has been incorporated in the latest edition of our catalogue of Birth Control appliances, a copy of which may be had post-free by anyone by just applying for it.

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AMERICAN TRIBUTES TO MAHATMA GANDHI

"He Has Won A Place Among The Immortals"

MISS MURIEL LESTER'S PROPAGANDA ON BEHALF OF INDIA

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

American opinion on any international topic usually represents world opinion on that subject, particularly when America's self-interest is not involved, remarked Swami Akhilananda, President of the Ramkrishna Mission Centre in Providence (U.S.A.), on his return to India a couple of months ago after a nine-years' residence in America. Mahatma Gandhi's consent to Mira Ben's lecture-tour of that country in October was evidently a recognition by him of the value of American opinion to the Indian cause. America's views on Indian affairs, as reflected in the Press of that country will, therefore, be read with interest in this country.

Mahatma Gandhi's decision to retire from the Congress has evoked a chorus of enthusiastic tributes to his greatness from the American press. When statesmen and politicans of the West are scrambling for power, it was only to be expected that the Mahatma's voluntary withdrawal from leadership of the great national movement of India should be received with something of a surprise. But it was surprise mixed with great admiration for the Mahatma's unique self-sacrifice, this time in a way that brings out the moral and spiritual grandeur of his character in a more striking manner than ever before.

In an editorial headed "Proof of Immortality," the "Detroit News" observes: "Mahatma Gandhi is retiring, but not without attaining new-heights in his valedictory. 'When the hands holding the reins are those of a sleeping person,' he is reported to have said, 'they are unfit to lead'. These words should ensure the Mahatma a place among the immortals." Similar sentiments are voiced by other papers. "The Call" of San Francisco, in an appreciative editorial comment, observed that it could recall only one example from American history of a statesman who, though not comparable to Gandhi, surrendered his control and took a similar self-effacing step, and that was George Washington.

KNOWS WHEN TO QUIT.

The St. Louis "Star" observed: "Mahatma Gandhi again has proved that he is a really great man. He has signified that he knows when to quit." Another paper of St. Louis, "The Post Despatch," remarked: "In non-violence as in violence there is a signal for exit, and the philosopher hears it where the fighter is deaf." The "New York Sun" makes the cryptic comment: "In retiring from the Indian Congress, Mahatma Gandhi takes with him a host of paragraphers", (writers of appreciative notices).

What particularly caught the imagination of the American public was the Mahatma's declaration that he put Truth above his country's freedom, and this statement was prominently quoted by papers all over the country, not only among the main news of the day, but also in special feature-columns for days after as "an ennobling dictum to be treasured for posterity."

A correspondent writing to another paper says: "Gandhi's retirement was dictated by his deeply religious nature, which imports ethical and moral considerations into the realm of politics. Though the corruption and demoralisation in the ranks of the Indian Nationalists which Gandhi deplored in his statements issued before retirement are nothing as compared to such malpractices prevalent even to a greater extent, in all countries, his idea of politics based on spirituality—a phenomenon which has no parallel in the world—would not brook any deviation from his ideals of truth and non-violence.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SPINNING WHEEL.

The Mahatma's insistence on the spinning wheel may be ridiculed by some of the Indian Liberals and others as his "pet mania," but its true import is understood by the thinking section of the American public. For instance the "Free Fress" of Detroit in an editorial observes: "A spinning wheel in every home is not only symbolic of Indian independence; there is practical significance to it. Wearing the cloth made by Indian spindles and looms is a means of emancipating the country from imported materials." After explaining the details of Gandhiji's programme, the paper expresses the opinion that if India adopts it as a practical measure, "the British Raj might have more reason to be apprehensive regarding its ultimate effect on India's position in the British Empire."

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES REVIVAL.

The "New York Times," commenting on the Mahatma's decision, observes: "It does not mean Gandhi's retirement from politics, because no other leader has appeared to take his place. His earlier withdrawals from worldly affairs turned out to be merely strategic retirements." The paper then goes on to commend the Mahatma's programme of the spinning wheel and the revival of village industries. "Primarily," it says, "Gandhi is thinking of the development of cottage industries as the most direct form of attack on the appalling poverty of the Indian masses ..... Gandhi here touches upon a practical problem, if the village industries in India are anything like as important as they are in Russia where the peasant crafts supplied more than half of the nation's consumption of manufactured goods before the revolution."

It is significant that none of the American papers has interpreted the Mahatma's retirement as a decline of his influence. On the other hand, a contrary view is expressed in some quarters. For instance, a correspondent writes to a paper: "The subtle influence of Gandhi's personality over the masses and classes alike has made him the virtual dictator in Nationalist politics, much against his will. Even in his self-imposed retirement, he will continue to dominate the Indian situation for years to come."

COMIC SIDE OF SATYAGRAHA.

The Ajmere delegates' satyagraha at the Congress session in Bombay provided the American papers with material for interesting comment, though the news, as despatched from Bombay to the Associated Press of America, was inaccurate to an amusing extent as regards the reason for the demonstration. The message stated that "the seven delegates had been protesting against Gandhi's retirement and the weapon they used to force him to return was his own—the fast." As if to bring out the comedy of such a situation, the "New York Evening Post" printed the message with the heading "Indian Congressmen Out-Gandhi Gandhi"!

GANDHI'S METHOD CAN SUCCEED IN THE WEST.

While the value of Mahatma Gandhi's non-violent passive resistance method as a remedy to secure redress of all possible grievances is doubted in many quarters, the recent success of 1200 Hungarian coal miners' hunger-strike is interpreted by some American papers as an illustration of its efficacy even in its application to appropriate situations in the West. Commenting on the incident, the "Times" of Chester (Pennsylvania) observes: "It was a novel application of the ideas and methods of Gandhi to a European labour difficulty. Strikes among miners have usually been accompanied by violence and bloodshed. But this has been a bloodless victory ..... Gandhi, the Mahatma, the Saint, may still command the respect of his countrymen, while many may doubt the wisdom of his political policy." Another paper, "The Republican" of Phoenixville (Pennsylvania) observes: "It has remained for the Hungarian miners to apply what might be termed as 'mass psychology' to suicide and to give Gandhi's spiritual war-tactics the most impressive test they have had among Western natons. For that matter, Gandhi's flair for the picturesque and the dramatic never contrived so impressive a setting as the Hungarian coal-workers staged. A super-performance in the bowels of the earth."

MISS MURIEL LESTER'S PROPAGANDA.

Besides Mira Ben, another English lady has recently done good propaganda for India among the Americans. She is Miss Muriel Lester of Kingsley Hall, London, who, it will be recalled, was Mahatma Gandhi's hostess during his visit to England for the Round Table Conference in 1931, and who came over to India a few months ago to study the situation here. She visited America in October and lectured to the people about Gandhiji, "the small man in the home-spun cloth." Addressing a meeting at Rochester (N.Y.), she said: "Gandhi is not losing his power in India. He might even be planning a new attack. He is running things behind the scenes. He is working under a philosophy which, though peculiar to himself, is common to all emancipators in its elements. He is not a visionary or an idealist, but a simple man with an unfailing sense of humour and unusual calmness."

INDIAN COMMUNISTS.

The ativities of the Indian Communists are also attracting the attention of the people of the United States. The Americans have already received a mild dose of socialism through President Roosevelt's New Recovery Administration which has received further support by the recent successes at the polls of the Democrats, the party to which Mr Roosevelt belongs. It is, therefore, natural that the Socialist movement and its more advanced form, communism, in various countries should be watched by the Americans with interest. Commenting on the acquittal of eight Indian communists including a woman, at Calcutta on October 23, the "New York Evening Post" observed: "The Indian Government's drive against Communism has received a setback."

Children of the Montessorie School, Santa Cruz.

A KARNATAK LADY EDUCATOR

Mrs. Kamala Jamkhandi's Successful Career

(From a "Karnataki")

Mrs. Kamala H. Jamkhandi, B.A., B.T., T.D., (Dub.) who returned to India in last August after her foreign education, comes from Karnatak, her birth place being Shirguppi near Hubli. She was married at the age of 14 when she was in the Kanarese Training College for women in

Mrs. Kamala H. Jamkhandi.

Dharwar. After passing in the first class the third year training examination for teachers, she took up Government service in the Practicing School, Dharwar, in 1916 when she was aged only 15. While there Miss Moafee, the then Lady Superintendent Training College, Dharwar, recognising in her greater possibilities and took interest in coaching her up in English. Within three years with expeditious ability she passed both the Matriculation and School Leaving Examinations of the Bombay University in 1919. In 1921 she passed the P.E. These examinations brought their reward and she was appointed as a teacher in Government A. V. Girls' School in 1921. A few months after this, she was raised to the Head Mistress's post of the same School, in which capacity she served for three years. Then she took leave for three years and prosecuted the studies of the collegiate career, passing her B.A. Examination in 1927. She took her B.T. Degree in 1931 being deputed by Government.

STUDIES ABROAD.

Her educational propensities did not stop here as she had a keen desire to achieve more knowledge in the educational line. She sailed for England in August 1932. She took her Training course in the University of London Institute of Education both in theory and practice. She passed the Practical Examination of the Teachers Syndicate of the Combridge University as well as got the Higher Diploma in Education of the Dublin University. She also took the short course of the Montessori Method in London under Madame Montessorie's personal supervision. She visited several different types and grades of schools in England and obtained a thorough knowledge of these schools, studying the social, cultural and religious side of the advanced educational system. This is the first Kanarese lady, who has attained such unique qualifications in education, though all along in Government service.

She has other activities to her credit. She was the honorary secretary of the Women's health union in Bijapur as also a member of the working committee of Karnatak Teachers' Association. She was also a member of the working committee of the All-India Teachers' Association.

In England she was loved by her pupils, both boys and girls. In the magazine of the Gayhurst School she is described as the sweet combination of "Jam" and "Candy," a pun upon her surnace.

The New Deity In The Temple

(CONTRIBUTED.)

It was a great woman, Helen Keller, who prophesied that the present century would be that of the child.

Till recently the child did not receive that close attention and it was a victim of neglect and ignorance of parents.

Nobody gave any importance to the children between the ages of three and six. Those who stayed in the villages learnt bad habits and much of their time and energy were wasted on useless pursuits and no attention was paid to their intellectual growth. The children in the cities and in the towns also suffered the same way.

Madame Montessorie realised the necessity of helping these children so that their energy might not be wasted. They must be helpful and useful, their faculties must be properly developed. Their parents and the teachers should, by a close observation of their activities, know their inclinations.

Madame Montessorie found out a new way to teach these children. She invented some new apparatus. With the help of this apparatus. She was able to rouse an interest for learning, in the mentally backward children. She succeeded in bringing them in line with the normal children.

This system has been beneficial to the small children in more ways than one. The children come in contact with each other, they learn discipline. The spirit of independence and self-reliance come to them at a very early age, which helps them very much in their after-life. The love of out-door games is also created in them.

ABSENCE OF COMPULSION.

In this system the children work in whatever direction they feel inclined. The teacher does not compel them to do any work, but leaves them to act according to their own inclinations. The teacher at best guides them.

In the Montessorie School the teacher must respect the child from the first day. One has literally to respect the children as social human personalities of the first order.

They deceive themselves who believe in keeping the child in blind obedience. To believe that the child will become intelligent, good and better instructed by being constantly corrected and prevented from using his own judgment, is perfect self-delusion.

The child's reactions to too much interference are alarming. Because it is not allowed to act it becomes timid and lazy. The fear of punishment teaches him to lie.

This tendency to correct leads to the subconscious war between the child and the grown-up.

Every teacher and parent should have humility and simplicity in dealing with the children. It takes so little to make them happy, to let them work in their own ways towards the normal development of the men and women they will be.

Immediately the adult ceases to oppress it, the child shows a different character.

So long we have worshipped idols in the temple forgetting all the time the real deity. The child is the new deity in the temple.

Madame Montessorie realised the impossibility of going to each home and preaching her new system. She opened schools to popularise it.

Such schools have been opened in India. The honour of popularising this new system of education in Gujarat and Kathiawar goes to Gigubhai of Dakshinamarti. He can safely be called the Montessorie Missionary.

The Santa Cruz Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal, under the able guidance of Mrs. Gangaben Patel and Shrimati Dahiben Desai, has been engaged in many useful and social activities. The Mandal has filled the long-felt want of a Montessorie School in Santa Cruz.

Children numbering thirty attend it. They come to the Mandir at 11 a.m. and remain there till 2-30 p.m.

"SAFETY LANES" MAY LEAD TO MORTUARY

Mr. Ingleby Oddie, the coroner, pointed out at a Westminister inquest that safety lanes may lead to a mortuary if pedestrians do not take reasonable care.

"It is said that at these crossing places the pedestrian has the right of way," he stated, "but I hope pedestrians will remember that it is always essential that they should look before they step ineo the road even at one of these so-called safety lanes.

"The reason is obvious. Although you may have the right of way, whilh means that traffic must give way when you are crossing there, still you must not expect to be entirely free from injury if, without looking you vehicle.

step into the road in front of a

"If yu use one of these safety lanes without care," he added, "you are liable to find yourself in hospital or in a mortuary."

10,000 MEN WANTED FOR LONDON CONSTABULARY

A recruiting campaign by which it is hoped to enlist 10,000 more special constables has begun in London. Half of the present force of 20,000 never turn out for duty and these men will be asked to resign. "Shirts" of all colours are barred.

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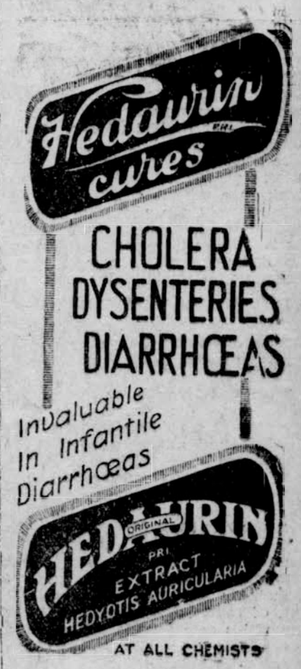

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Our London Letter

HOARE'S REFUSAL TO RELEASE JAWAHAR

Lobbies Consider It As Part Of National Govt.'s Policy Towards Congress

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, Dec. 1.
(By Air Mail.)

In the lobbies of the House of Commons, the reply of Sir Samuel Hoare refusing to reconsider the case of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and to respond to the wishes of a large number of members of the House to release the leader of Young India is considered as a part of the policy of the National Government towards the Indian National Congress. I am told that even the Die-hard section of the House, as represented by Mr. Churchill and Sir Henry Page-Croft, is not enthusiastic about allowing Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru to be behind prison bars.

SUPPORT FOR DIE-HARDS.

It is believed that Mr. Churchill and his co-partners in the anti-Government crusade against the India Reforms scheme, will be only too glad to seek alliance with anyone in India who is prepared to condemn the Report of the Joint Select Committee. This section believes that if Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru is set free to express his opinion on the Report, the Die-Hard School will find a great asset so far as the question of rejecting the Government scheme is concerned. Likewise, the "Morning Post" and other Die-Hard newspapers from London and from the Provinces became very jubilant when at the Cambridge Union debate during the week a large number of Indian students supported the Die-Hard proposition which ran thus: "That this House disapproves of the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform." This resolution was supported by Sir Louis Stuart (Balliol College, Oxford), Secretary of the Indian Empire Society and he declared that it was unkind to India to embark on a scheme of political extension until the people of India had been educated up to benefit by it. Under the scheme proposed, he believed, it was the Indians who would suffer most.

O'DWYER AND VITHALBHAI.

This incident reminds me of a similar one which took place as early as in 1917. When the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms scheme was being hotly discussed in London, Sir Michael O'Dwyer proposed at a public meeting that the Montford scheme should be rejected. Unfortunately, the conquering hero from the Punjab could not find a supporter to his resolution. It was then reported that the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, who was in London on behalf of the Indian National Congress Deputation, sportingly vlounteered to second Sir Michael's resolution. But, of course, the late Mr. Patel argued his case for the opposition to the Montford scheme from quite an opposite point of view from that of Sir Michael O'Dwyer.

PAGE-CROFT'S PROPAGANDA

Sir Henry Page-Croft is at present acting as the Recruiting Officer of the India Defence League in collecting recruits against the Select Committee's Report. Apart from addressing political organisations, he has not spared Lancashire merchants on whom he has lavished views in plentiful. However, as an efficient Recruiting Officer he has not failed to take notice of even non-political organisations. During the week he visited the Gray's Inn Debating Society, which almost by 2 to 1 voted against the Joint Select Committee's Report. The vote was taken at the conclusion of a debate in which the Recruiting Officer moved a resolution to disagree with the recommendations of the Government majority on the Joint Select Committee. Lord Eustace Percy opposed the resolution, which was carried by 135 to 75. The die-hard newspapers gave all the credit that was due to Sir Henry Page-Croft by announcing the following day that "considerable significance was attached to the vote in political circles last night as a clear indication of the opinion of the great body of the legal profession outside the sphere of politics."

GALAXY OF EX-CIVILIANS

But however active and noisy the die-hard campaign moy be against the Government's proposals, Mr. Baldwin is bound to carry the Conservative members with him on Tuesday next when the Central Council of the Conservative Party meets in London. Ever since the publication of the Select Committee Report a systematic and well-organised campaign has been waged by the supporters of the Report with the co-operation of ex-Governors, ex-Viceroys and a large number of retired Civilians who are at present drawing fat pensions from the Indian Exchequer. When Lord Zetland, former Governor of Bengal, opened the campaign in favour of the Report on Monday afternoon at Caxton Hall for the East India Association, we saw a galaxy of ex-Civilians in the body of the Hall. Rarely do such a gathering of former provincial satraps and Rulers from Delhi and Simla meet in such a large number as of Monday last. One could see, Sir James Crerar occupying a prominent seat by the side of Sir Albion Banerjee. Besides these Civilians there were also present former editors of the Anglo-Indian newspapers. For instance, one noticed, Mr. S. T Sheppérd of the "Times of India" sitting by the side of another Civilian from Bengal. Thus they were all there to offer their moral support for the Select Committee's Report.

In the meanwhile, Lord Londonderry, Sir Eustace Percy, Lord Lothian, Lord Derby, Mr. Thompson, the Maharaaja of Burdwan and Sir Austin Chamoerlain continue to address as many Conservative "Melas" where they exploit this support of the former Governors former Viceroys, fomer Indian Civilians as that of experienced administrators from India. The general trend of argument at all such meetings is India is granted Central Responsibility because Britain is bound to keep the pledge given by the late Queen Victoria and reiterated by succeeding Governments. This is a loud declaration which is followed by a mild one, as was done by Lord Hardinge at the Caxton Hall meeting. His Lordship in a very gentle tone assured Sir Michale O'Dwyer and his followers who had assembled in a large number, that the responsibility at the Centre and the creation of all-India Federaion will take some years more and therefore there was no cause for panic in this country over the India Issue.

RAJEN BABU'S CABINET

Considerable disappointment is caused in the Indian Congress circles, more so in the Bengalee circles, at the speech of Babu Rajendra Prasad and over the election of the new Working Committee of the Congress. Comments are available in these circles which suggest that Congress has treated Bengal as a stepchild inasmuch as Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. K. F. Nariman have treated Bengal national movement with discrimination.

INDIA AND COMMUNISM

During the week, Mr. Page Arnold of the Labour Research Department spoke to a gathering of Indian Students at the Indian Students' Hostel in 112, Gower Street on the question of India. When as a test the Chairman put to the meeting a resolution that Communism was the only emancipation for India 25 votes were cast in favour of the resolution and only 8 votes were cast against it. Several of the audience remained neutral.

GUEST KILLS WHOLE FAMILY

Child Horrified As It Witnesses Grim Tragedy

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8.

A grim tragedy has befallen a Gurkha family in the village of Bighouli Western Deen where both father and mother were killed and one of the children was seriously wounded, it is alleged, by a stranger who had sought hospitality in the house as guest.

At night when all were asleep one of the children, a six-year old girl was awakened by some noise and woke up to watch with horror-stricken eyes the tragedy being enacted in the flickering light of a midnight lamp.

The necks of both parents were almost severed and a ten-year old son received serious injuries while persuading the man not to take away a steel box.

The stranger then attempted to kill the daughter who with folded hands entrusted him to spare her life.

The assassin then left her and disappeared.—A. P.

"COUNTRY WITH CONGRESS"

Jamiat Ulemai Leader's Impressions Of Election Results

KARACHI, Dec. 7.

"The success of the Congress party in the elections has proved to the civilised world that the country is still wholeheartedly with the Congress. At the present time best course to serve the country is to follow the Congress programme, irrespective of difference in religions" observed Mohamed Naeem of Ludhiana, member of the Working Committee, Jaimat Ulemai Hind, prior to his departure on a pilgrimage to holy places and a tour of Islamic countries. He added: The time is very near when there will be another fight between the Congress and the Government on the question of election of the Assembly President The final stage will come when the patriotic members of the Assembly following the Congress programme will expose all the past deeds and actions of the Government.—A. P.

AEROPLANE'S CARGO OF FLOWERS

Madras Flying Club's Activities

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

Sixty thousand roses were among a cargo of flowers flowing in an aeroplane from Bangalore to Waltair for the Rani of Vizianagram.

This, says a report on the Madras Flying Club's activities, during the month of November, demonstrates a further use to which aeroplanes can be put in India.

A landing competition, adds the report, was held at Meenambakum early in the month and was won by Mr. Rajaram, the youngest in the Club, too young in fact, to have a licence.—United Press.

REBEL LEADER SHOT DEAD

Wife Too Meets Same Fate At Hands Of Police Party

RANGOON, Dec. 8.

Both La Young the rebel leader and his wife were reported shot dead in Prome District when a shooting affray occurred between the rebels and a police party.

The police who spotted the couple residing in a monastery dressed as monks, ordered them to surrender but the reply was a volley of shots in which a Burman villager was wounded.

The police then opened fire and shot the cople seizing their guns.

Besides a substantial reward for his arrest La Young was 'wanted' for a number of dacoities committed by him since evading arrest after the rebellion.

Hacked To Death.

It is reported from Akyab that a Burmese woman and an Indian were hacked to death by a Mahomedan ex-Military policeman following a quarrel over the deceased woman.

The assailant has been arrested.—A. P.

STATION MASTER AVERTS CLASH

Timely Intervention Saves Serious Trouble

CAWNPORE, Dec. 7.

Timely intervention by the Cawnpore Station Master averted what might have resulted in a serious communal clash tonight when the Hindu and Muslim servants of the Railway Station refreshment rooms came to blows. It appears strained feelings existed between the two parties for some time past. This was brought to the notice of the Station Master, who warned the parties two days ago.

At about 8 P. M. on Friday the servants gathered outside the refreshment rooms and from words came to blows. The police and railway authorities intervened and averted further trouble. Five arrests were made in this connection.—A. P.

DOCK WORKERS' STRIKE

Two Picketers Fined

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

Pleading guilty to the charge of disorderly conduct by creating disturbance and picketing the Jetties, in connection with the Dock Workers' Strike, Shikh Hanif and 10 others were fined Rs. 2 each by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.—United Press.

MAHANTA SINGH COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

LAHORE, Dec 7.

Mahanta Singh, a notorious desperado, responsible for a dozen dacoities with murder in Lahore, Ferozepur and Amritsar districts, who absconded successfully for six years and for whose arrest a reward of Rs. 2.500 was declared, has been committed to Sessions today.—United Press.

DELHI GANG ON TRIAL

Over Hundred Witnesses To Be Examined In Delhi Murder Case

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7.

That the murders of Mr. Ram Pratap on March 8, 1931, and of Gulal Chand, Advocate on July 29, 1934 were inter-related and committed by the same gang, which had committed many other dacoities and that Gulal Chand was also a member of the gang were the allegations made by Rai Bahadur Surajnarian, Public Prosecutor, when the cases against Abdul Sattar and others in connection with both the murders commenced before Mr. Ajas Hussain.

Abdul Majid and Daood Khan two other accused are still absconding, while Abdul Quoyum has turned approver.

The case against Beebo, the widow of Ram Pratap, was withdrawn and she was discharged.

The Public Prosecutor related the activities of the gang since 1931 briefly. It is understood that a hundred witnesses are to be examined for the prosecution.—A. P.

Pt. MISHRA'S BOLD STAND

Saugor Citizens Condemn Govt. Action

(From Our Correspondent.)
SAUGOR, December 3.

Leading people of the town convened a public meeting at Chakraghat, on the 30th November and passed a resolution, congratulating Pt. Misra, President, Jubbulpore Municipality for his brave stand which he took to protect the rights of the citizens and the meeting further expressed its emphatic protest against the Government interference, removing Mr. Misra from his office of Presidentship. Many speakers addressed the meeting.

It is learnt that at a general meeting the Saugor Municipality has also passed a similar resolution.

SAUGOR MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS.

The local Government has nominated Khan Sahib Fakkir Mohammad Kundan Lal Kareial, Chowdhary Dulichand, M.L.C., to be the member of the Saugor Municipal Committee.

The publication of these names have surprised all speculators of different groups and the prediction of many has entirely failed. At present intensive propaganda and regular canvassing is being carried out for the three Selected seats, as each party wants its own nominee. The recent results of the C. P. Assembly elections have it appears given some impetus to the local Congressmen and they are aspiring to have their own President. All eyes at present are focussed, for the election of the new President and different names are being suggested. It is clear that the Municipal Board will have a keen contest this year and the future constitution depends on the election of its President.

DHARWAR MUNICIPAL GIRLS SCHOOL SENSATION

Parents Withdraw Children As Protest Against Appointment Of Men Teachers Replacing Women

(From Our Correspondent).
DHARWAR, Dec. 6.

A great sensation prevailed in Dharwar on account of the appointment of two men-teachers in a local primary girls' school of the Dharwar Municipal School Board removing two women teachers without assigning any reasons for their removal.

The correspondent after seeing the Chairman of the School Board and going through the proceedings book of the Board noted down the following facts for publication:—

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

A meeting of the School Board was called to meet in its office on 5-11-1934. On that day the Chairman adjourned the meeting for want of quorum to 12-11-1934 and left the office. After this, on the same day, four members of the Board came there and held the meeting and passed a resolution appointing two men teachers in a local Primary School for Girls, displacing two women teachers.

Mr. S.S. Arur, the chairman of the Board made a remark below that resolution to the effect that the resolution should not be brought into effect until the opinion of the Educational Inspector S.D. is obtained. In spite of this the abovesaid four members held a meeting of the Board in the absence of the Chairman on 21-11-1934 and passed a resolution asking the administrative officer to carry out the appointment resolution without further delay and that the Board shall not be responsible for the pay of women teachers from 19-11-1934. On the same day a letter was received by the Chairman from the Educational Inspector, Southern Division as under:—

"With reference to the resolution of the School Board passed in the meeting held on 5-11-34 it is observed that two men teachers have been appointed permanently in the Girls' School in the place of women teachers. In this connection, I would point out that it is extremely undesirable to appoint even as a temporary measure, men teachers in girls' schools, particularly when qualified women teachers are available. The Director of Public Instruction has, in similar cases, advised the local authorities to replace men by women teachers, I request that you will advise the Board to reconsider their decision, and communicate to me the action taken by the Board."

INSPECTOR'S LETTER SET AT NAUGHT.

The meeting was again held on 25-11-34, when the Chairman was present. In that meeting the abovementioned four members passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved that the suggestion made by the E.I.S.D. be noted for future guidance and that the present appointment of two men teachers made by the Board on 5-11-34 be confirmed."

It may be noted here that three out of the four members responsible for passing the appointment resolution, have been nominated by the Government on the Board.

GIRL STUDENTS WITHDRAWN.

The parents and guardians of the girls attending the school have withdrawn their daughters and wards on men teachers taking charge in the school. Various representations have been made to the President, Dharwar Municipality, the Collector of Dharwar, the Commissioner S.D. and the Minister for Education, Bombay Government, to set matters right immediately. As a result of this, great sensation prevails in Dharwar town.

RAILWAY AGENTS' CONFERENCE

Move To Reduce Freight On Sugar

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

The Agents of different Railways are at present engaged in a Conference at Calcutta in which the subjects of discussion include a proposal of reduction of Railway freight on sugar, with a view to stimulate movements of traffic in sugar to and from the ports. The Railway authorities here have not yet declared the exact amount of reduction proposed at the Conference. It is stated that various Railways on their own initiative agreed that the rate should be reduced in the interest of commercial traffic revenues.—United Press.

SIR HARRY HAIG

Arrives In Lucknow And Drives In State To Govt. House

LUCKNOW, Dec. 7.

An enthusiastic reception was accorded to H. E Sir Harry Haig on his arrival this morning.

His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Haig, arrived by special train from Allahabad at 10 a.m. He was received by the Commissioner of Lucknow Division, Mr. G. K. Darling, who presented Major-General C. A. Milward and Brigadier K. M. Laird. His Excellency alighted from the train to a salute of 17 guns. He inspected the guard of honour furnished by the second battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, and then the band played the national anthem. Sir Edward Blunt, the Finance Member, then presented to His Excellency and Lady Haig members of the Government, the President of the Legislative Council, the Nawab of Chhatri, ex-Governor, and about 250 others.

Accompanied by the Private Secretary and an Aid de Camp His Excellency and Lady Haig then drove in state slowly along the route, to the cheers of the crowd, to Government House, where His Excellency inspected the guard of honour furnished by the Lucknow contingent of the Indian Auxiliary Force.—A. P.

"UNWARRANTABLE BURDEN ON RATE-PAYERS"

Sind Commissioner's Order On Execution Of Karachi Civic Resolution

KARACHI, December 6.

A piquant situation has arisen in the Karachi Corporation as a result of the Commissioner-in-Sind invoking for the first time since the new Municipal Act came into force on 1st November, 1933, Section 274 of the Act and ordering the stay of execution of a resolution passed by the Corporation under powers vested in him by that section.

The resolution in question is the one passed some months ago granting thirteen increments at a time to Mr. Valiram Nenumal, Assessor and Collector of the Corporation so as to enable him to draw the maximum pay of Rs. 450. At the time the resolution was passed Mr. Valiram was drawing Rs. 320 per month in the grade of Rs. 300—10—450.

In the course of his communication to the Chief Officer of the Corporation the Commissioner-in-Sind says: "The resolution is likely to cause injury or annoyance to the public in that it throws entirely unnecessary and unwarrantable burden upon the rate-payers."

Section 274 empowers Commissioner-in-Sind to suspend execution of a resolution or order or prohibit doing of any act which in his opinion is in contravention or in excess of the powers conferred upon the Corporation or is likely to lead to breach of peace or cause injury and annoyance to the public.—A.P.

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